

EASTERN ROADS'
HIGHER FREIGHT
RATES GRANTED

Interstate Commerce Commission
Decides in the Main Favor-
ably on Five Per Cent Ad-
vance Which Lines Asked For

125 LINES AFFECTED

Changed Situation Is Given as
Reason for Decision From
Which the Opinion of Com-
missioner Clements Dissents

WASHINGTON—The four years' ef-
forts of about 125 eastern railroads for
a general advance of 5 per cent in
freight rates was won with the aid of
the war today when the interstate com-
merce commission allowed the increase,
with a few exceptions. The commission
made it plain its action was taken to
relieve the commercial crisis brought on
by the war. Commissioner Clements
dissents.

The exceptions will include rates on
bituminous coal and coke, anthracite
coal, and iron ore, and rail-lake and
lake-and-rail, and rail-and-lake rates.

A flat 5 per cent increase in allowed
on joint rates between "official classifica-
tion territory"—the east—on one hand
and southeastern territory, the south-
west and points on or east of the Mis-
souri river on the other; on interstate
rates to and from New England from
and to points in trunk line or central
freight association, mid-west, territory;
on rates to and from New York, and
throughout "official classification" or
eastern territory.

Increase an Aid to Credit

The increase will affect practically
every railroad in the United States by
adding approximately \$50,000,000 an-
nually to their combined revenues. The
railroads have stated that such additional
revenues would strengthen their credit
and give stability to their securities suf-
ficient to enable them to weather the finan-
cial conditions brought about by the war.

The commission scored the railroads for
alleged misrepresentation of conditions in
their previous applications for increases.
The representations of the carriers in the
1910 cases, that without the increases
their credit must vanish, "proved strange-
ly at variance with their subsequent ex-
perience in the borrowing of hundreds of
millions," the commission said.

The opinion was written by Chairman
Harlan. Commissioner Clements took
the view of Louis D. Brandeis, counsel
for the commission, that the advance
rate was simply "a war tax for the ex-
clusive benefit of the railroads." Mr.
Clements seriously doubted the legality
of the increase.

"The carriers are suffering now more
from want of freight to carry than for
higher rates," he said. "It would not
seem to be out of line with ordinary
prudence and conservatism, prevailing in
other lines of industry, if the carriers
had undertaken to meet this apparently
temporary situation as have others."

Generally the commission held:
"Joint rates between official classifica-
tion territory (the East), on the one
hand, and southeastern territory, the
Southwest and points on or east of the
Missouri river, on the other, may be
increased not to exceed 5 per cent of the
division of the rate accruing to the
carriers in official classification territory.
If these increases involve a change in
the relationship under the long and
short haul rule between intermediate
points and more distant points outside
of official classification territory relief
from the fourth section of the act must
first be secured on regular application."

Effect of War Cited

"The conflict in Europe," said the
commission, "will doubtless create unusual
demand upon the world's loan fund of
free capital and may be expected to
check the flow of foreign investment
funds to American railroads. It appears
that our railroads represent the bulk of
European investment in this country.
The rate of interest—the hire of capital
—has risen during the last decade and
may rise still further. It is computed
(Continued on page thirteen, column four)

SOMERVILLE TO
TRY MID-YEAR
GRADUATION PLAN

Pupils Who Have Completed
Entire Course May Take Their
Diplomas in January

For the first time in the history of the
Somerville high school graduation exer-
cises will be held in January. Hereto-
fore, without exception, all graduations
have taken place in June. This year,
however, a new system is in operation
which permits of those pupils who have
completed their entire course being grad-
uated in January instead of continuing
the additional six months' attendance at
school.

Superintendent of Public Schools Charles
S. Clark and Headmaster John A. Avery
of the school held a meeting with the
members of class 1915A and took up the
matter of graduations. The exercises
will be held in the high school auditorium
on the evening of Jan. 21.

It is not expected that the arrange-
ments for the exercises will be as ex-
tensive as in the case of the June grad-
uations because the number of grad-
uates will be much less and the time
in which to prepare will be shorter.

It is probable that the school orchestra
will furnish music, and musical selections
will be furnished by individual members
of the class as well as by the class as
a whole. Walter Coleman and Eleanor
Sutherland, members of the class will
furnish orations. Superintendent Clark
and Headmaster Avery will make re-
marks. What the other numbers on the
program will be has not as yet been de-
termined. The diplomas will be pre-
sented by Mayor Z. E. Cliff.

LINER CECILIE
NOW BERTHED IN
UPPER HARBOR

German Lloyd Fleet Is Safely
Moored at the Old Eastern
Railway Pier, East Boston

After riding at anchor in quarantine
for more than a month, the interned
steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the
North German Lloyd fleet today steamed
into the upper harbor and was warped
into an improvised berth at East Boston,
on the site of the old Eastern rail-
way pier upon which the port directors
are planning a new state terminal. Capt.
Charles Polack, who has been in the em-
ploy of the North German Lloyd line
since a youth, is in command of the
700-foot liner.

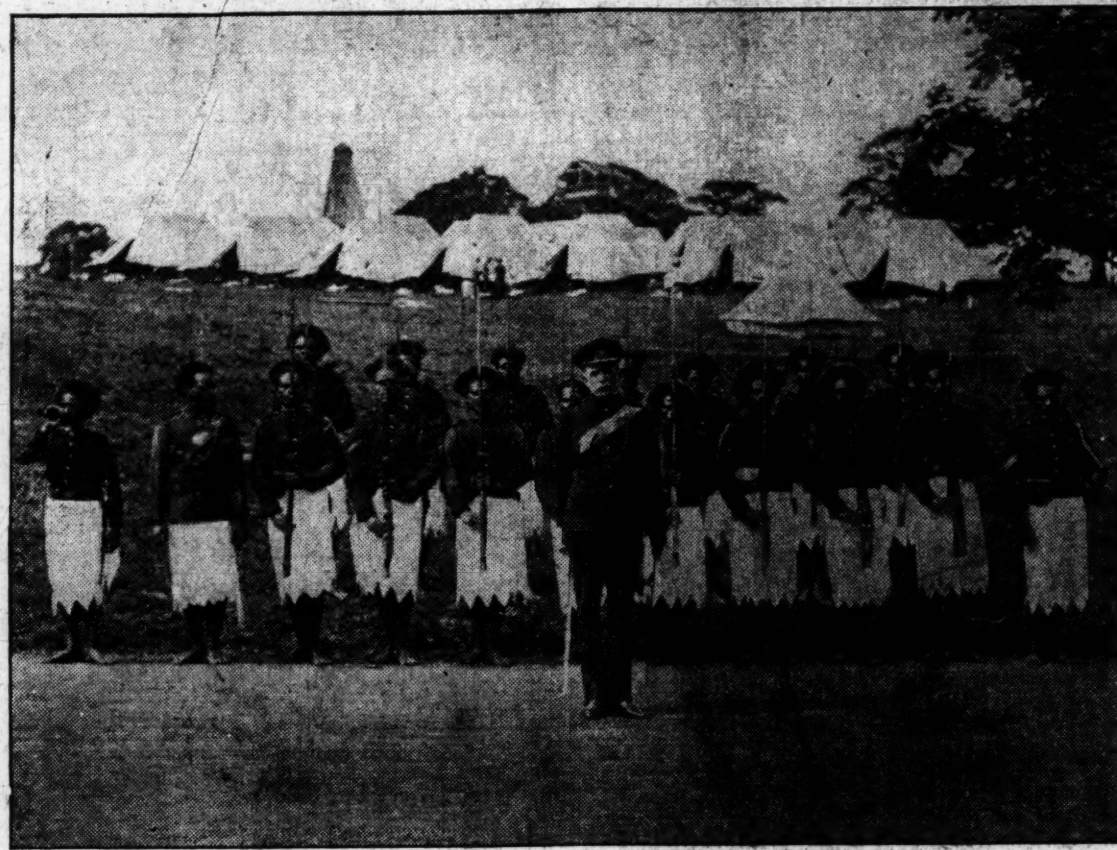
Capt. M. Moeller, chief inspector of the
line at New York city, came here speci-
ally to oversee the safe docking of the
Cecilie. Local officials of the line also
were present, boarding the vessel after
it had been made fast to a series of
temporary pilings which have been driven
to accommodate the steamer.

An informal conference of officials was
held aboard the ship. Among other topics
considered was the question of permit-
ting the public to visit the vessel dur-
ing its stay here. It was believed that
visitors will be received at specified hours
and that a small admission fee will be
charged to be given to the Red Cross.

The Cecilie, a four-funnelled steamer, is
next to the largest which ever berthed
here. It operated in the New York-
Bremen route and was on a voyage to
Germany last July, carrying \$10,000,000
in gold, when informed by wireless of the
declaration of war. Captain Polack,
though his vessel was approaching the
European shore, deemed it the safest to
turn back to the nearest United States
port. He put into Bar Harbor, Me. An-
chorage in the Maine port being con-
sidered unsafe in winter, the vessel was
brought here, where it will remain in-
terned until peace comes.

Immigration officials this afternoon
boarded the Cecilie to examine 200 mem-
bers of the crew prior to their landing
here. About 300 of the crew will remain
to take care of the ship.

Providing proper arrangements can be
made the three other North German
Lloyd steamers now in quarantine, the
Wilhelm, Wittekind and Koeln, will be
brought upstream to a berth in the city.



(Copyright by Topical war service)

Group of Fijis with their British officer

POSTMASTER OF
BOSTON MAY GET
PAY REDUCTION

Salary Readjustment in Postal
Bill Now Before Congress In-
cludes Mr. Murray for Cut
From \$8000 to \$7000 a Year

WASHINGTON—It has been discov-
ered that a provision of the postoffice ap-
propriation bill pending in the House
would reduce the salary of postmaster
William F. Murray of Boston from \$8000
to \$7000 a year. At least 19 other Mas-
sachusetts first class postmasters are sim-
ilarly affected. The change comes through
adoption by the House committee of a
recommendation of the postmaster-gen-
eral readjusting the basis of salaries.

Under existing law Boston, New York,
Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia post-
masters receive \$8000 each, regardless
of business done.

The new schedule is based wholly on
postoffice receipts as follows:

FIRST CLASS	
Gross receipts	Salary
\$40,000 to \$100,000	\$3,000
100,000 to 340,000	3,500
340,000 to 610,000	4,000
610,000 to 1,000,000	4,500
1,000,000 to 1,500,000	5,000
1,500,000 to 2,500,000	5,500
2,500,000 to 3,500,000	6,000
3,500,000 to 4,000,000	6,500
4,000,000 to 4,500,000	7,000
4,500,000 to 12,000,000	7,500
12,000,000 and over	8,000

SECOND CLASS
\$8,000 and less than \$20,000..... \$2,000
20,000 and less than 40,000..... 2,500
Third class offices remain the same.

Boston receipts for the year ending
March 31 last were \$8,175,076.18. Phila-
delphia drops from \$8000, with \$8,431,000
receipts. Chicago remains at \$8000 with
nearly \$27,000,000 receipts. New York
remains at \$8000 with nearly \$30,200,000
receipts.

Other Massachusetts offices reduced
are: Springfield, from \$8000 to \$4500;
Worcester, from \$5000 to \$4000; Brock-
ton and Lynn, from \$3700 to \$3500.

Fall River, Holyoke and New Bedford
remain at \$3500. Fitchburg, Haverhill,
Lawrence, Pittsfield and Salem drop from
\$3400 to \$3000. Other reductions are:
Taunton, Attleboro, Framingham and
Gloucester, from \$3300 to \$3000; North-
ampton and Greenfield, from \$3200 to
\$3000; Beverly, Newburyport, North
Adams and Westfield, from \$3100 to
\$3000. Athol, Leominster and Gardner
remain \$3000.

The bill comes up in the House today.
The belief is that it will pass with this
provision reducing salaries because of
the economy program.

CHANGES IN PLAN
MAKE CAMBRIDGE
SCHOOL LARGER

Cambridge will have a new 12-room
schoolhouse to replace the old Agassiz
school instead of the 10-room building
first planned, as a result of a conference
held at the mayor's office last night.

This meeting was attended by Mayor
Timothy W. Good, members of the school
committee and representatives of the
Agassiz School Association. Mayor Good
will have an order introduced to the city
council to increase the \$65,000 appropri-
ation already made so as to provide for
the higher cost.

At the meeting last night it was
pointed out that with six classes now
conducted in the Agassiz school, two
others in the Peabody school and two at
Harvard University, the proposed 10-
room building would overflow when
opened. It was decided that a 12-room
building was demanded.

FIJIAN SOLDIERY
PROBABLY TO AID
ALLIES AT FRONT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is stated that Mr. Har-
court, secretary of state for the colonies,
has approved of Fiji sending a contin-
gent of soldiers to the front.

BRITISH TAKE
OVER EGYPT AS
PROTECTORATE

Suzerainty of Turkey Terminated
by Action at London—Col.
Sir Arthur Henry MacMahon
Is High Commissioner

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The official an-
nouncement is now made that Egypt is
a British protectorate, the suzerainty of
Turkey over Egypt being thus termi-
nated. His majesty's government, the
statement continues, will adopt all
measures necessary for the defense of
Egypt and the protection of its inhabi-
tants and interests.

Col. Sir Arthur Henry MacMahon is ap-
pointed high commissioner for Egypt. Sir
Arthur has been foreign secretary to the
government of India since 1911. He
entered the Indian staff corps in 1885, join-
ing the Indian political department in
1890. He has had considerable experience
in administrative work in India. As British
commissioner he demarcated the
boundary between Baluchistan and Af-
ghanistan in 1894-5. He was also his
majesty's arbitrator on the boundary be-
tween Persia and Afghanistan in Seistan
in 1903-5. During six years from 1906
he was agent to the governor-general
and chief commissioner of Baluchistan.

OFFICIAL FIGURES
OF CITY ELECTION
ARE ANNOUNCED

Figures giving the official results of
Tuesday's city election were announced
today. The total number of ballots cast
for the city council was 50,995; the num-
ber of blank ballots, 17,017.

Detailed figures are as follows: John
A. Coulthurst, 22,709; Walter Ballantyne,
21,867; Henry E. Hagan, 19,093; Patrick
A. Kearns, 12,499; J. Frank O'Hare, 11,
218; William P. Hickey, 10,089; William
F. Doyle, 9587; James H. Brennan, 9687;
Fred J. Kneeland, 6872; Joseph G. Curry,
5673; James P. Maguire, 3162; Augustus
Seaver, 2995; James H. Glynn, 2611; all
other candidates, 6 votes.

For school committee: Joseph Lee,
28,742; Frederick L. Bogan, 26,661;
Moses F. Lourie, 24,130; Herbert J.
Keenan, 20,928. All others 7. Blanks
cast 10,420. The total number of ballots
cast 54,944. The number of men who
voted totaled 50,995 and the number
of women 3949. Ward 11 had most
women voters with 593 and ward 6 the
fewest with 19.

The vote on license was "Yes" 29,874
and "No" 18,318. There were 2808
blanks.

JUDGE SHELDON
RESIGNS FROM
SUPREME BENCH

Governor Walsh today announced the
resignation of Judge Henry N. Sheldon
from the Massachusetts supreme bench.
Judge Sheldon was appointed to the su-
preme bench in 1894 and was elevated to
the supreme court in 1905. Desire to
law down the cares of the office is given
as the reason for resigning. The Govern-
or wrote a letter accepting the resigna-
tion and thanked Judge Sheldon for his
service on the bench.

LONDON REPORTS
SEVEN VESSELS IN
ATTACK ON COAST

Public Said to Be Not Greatly
Perturbed but Indignant Over
Raid on Unfortified Towns

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
LONDON, Dec. 17.—An official report
shows that the German vessels engaged in
yesterday's raid included two battle
cruisers and one armored cruiser at Har-
tlepool, one battle cruiser and one arm-
ored cruiser at Scarborough and two
battle cruisers at Whitby.

Although the public is not greatly per-
turbed by the raid, indignation is ex-
pressed at the bombardment of unfor-
tified towns like Whitby and Scarbor-
ough.

The press bureau announced today that
the latest reports showed the number of
casualties among civilians at Hartlepool
to be 55 killed and 115 wounded. In
addition there were casualties among the
troops stationed there.

DEFEAT OF TURKS
IN THE EUPHRATES
VALLEY REPORTED

Russia Says Ottoman Forces In-
variably Retreat With Losses
—Ships Blown up in Black Sea

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.—An official re-
port states that in the second half of
November (old style), the Turks having
been considerably reinforced from Bag-
dad army corps and new formations,
took the offensive in the Euphrates val-
ley and the Van region, the battle de-
veloping into a series of actions of
secondary importance. The fighting in-
variably resulted in defeat of the Turks
and their retreat with heavy losses of
men, guns and ammunition. The Ot-
toman forces are therefore seriously
demoralized, and according to infor-
mation which has been verified, certain
Turkish contingents have lost half their
effectiveness.

The staff of the Black sea fleet re-
ports that several Russian vessels sighted
near the Turkish coast a vessel with
two funnels and two masts. They dis-
charged torpedoes which seemed to take
effect, for two explosions, followed by
an outbreak of flames, were heard, but
the darkness and other circumstances
rendered it impossible to ascertain the
effects of the explosions.

During the night of the 14th a Rus-
sian vessel bombarded and blew up the
German steamer Derindje of the German-
Levantine line, navigating without lights
on the Turkish coast, after ordering those
on board to launch boats and leave. The
Turkish officers and prisoners who obeyed
the order were subsequently taken as
prisoners to Sevastopol.

Applications Awaited
Stating that he is now ready to receive
applications for work as enumerators,
clerks, etc., Mr. Gettemy said that the
large additional force is of two general
classes when the actual census taking
begins on April 1, and the office force.
These latter are strictly under the regu-
lations of the civil service and the help
necessary for this branch of the work
will be obtained by requisition on the
civil service commission in the usual
manner. It will therefore not be worth
the while of individuals desirous only of
clerical positions to make application or
file recommendations unless they are on
the eligible list for certification.

PORTE ORDERS
THE RELEASE OF
BRITISH CONSUL

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
ROME, Dec. 17.—Baron Sonnino in re-
ply to a question in the Senate last night
said the Porte had sent through Maso-
wah a telegram to the governor of Yemen
ordering the instant release of the British
consul and dismissal of the official
at Hodeida if inquiry proved him to be
guilty of a violation of the Italian con-
sulate.

SAILING OF DUTCH
LINER DEFERRED

Postponement of the sailing of the
Holland-America liner Sloterdijk from
Boston has been caused by the vessel's
tardy arrival here from Rotterdam. The
craft steamed into port this afternoon
after a 19-day voyage from the Dutch
port. It left Rotterdam Nov. 29 and
reached Boston five days late because of
adverse conditions at sea.

The Sloterdijk will probably leave for
the return voyage on Dec. 22.

Aboard the Sloterdijk were 7000 can-
ary birds from the Hartz mountains con-
signed to a Philadelphia firm for the
holiday trade. The songsters were al-
lowed to fly about in the vessel's hold
unconfined. Captain Vanderent brought
the vessel here taking the place of Cap-
tain Dekker who has been promoted to
command of the new steamer Wyldijk
which, it is understood, will run to Cal-
cutta and Colombo to seek the trade for-
merly conducted by the German mer-
chant fleet.

PEACE MEN PLEAD
FOR DISARMAMENT

Simultaneous disarmament by the
nations of the world and substitution
of an international court for force were
urged by Prof. Jay William Hudson of
the University of Missouri at the Bos-
ton City Club dinner last night. Dr.
John Cowper Powys, English lecturer
and student of philosophy, spoke on
"Teuton, Slav and Latin Race Ideals."
Professor Hudson, who is director of
the educational department of the Mas-
sachusetts Peace Society, discussed "The
New Internationalism." Robert Luce was
toastmaster.

RUSSIANS ARE
IN RETREAT SAYS
BERLIN REPORT

German Headquarters Announce
That Offensive of Tsar's
Forces Against Silesia and
Posen Has Broken Down

RETIREMENT GENERAL

Petrograd Says in Mlawa Dis-
trict Russian Cavalry Are Pur-
suing Germans, Many of
Whom Have Crossed Frontier

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Headquarters re-
port that in the east the Russian offen-
sive against Silesia and Posen has com-
pletely broken down. In the whole of
Poland the Russians were compelled to
retreat after fierce frontal battles. In
north Poland yesterday and the previous
day the bravery of the West Prussian
and Hessian regiments secured victory
the effect of which cannot yet be esti-
mated.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.—Headquarters
report that in the direction of Mlawa
the Russian cavalry and advanced
troops are vigorously pursuing the de-
feated Germans, large proportions of
whom have crossed the frontier in the
course of the pursuit. The Russians
captured prisoners, guns and war ma-
terial. On the left bank of the Vistula
and in West Galicia there was on Wed-
nesday no engagement of importance.

During the last week the garrison of
Przemysl attempted many sorties, all
of which were repulsed with great losses
to the garrison. During a sortie on
Tuesday the Russians captured some
hundreds of prisoners and machine guns.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—It is officially re-
ported that the retreating Russians in
Galicia and South Poland are being pur-
sued, the Russians fiercely opposing the
Austrians at Lisko Yaslao and in the
Biala valley. The Austrian troops ad-
vanced into Dunajec valley to Zaldiesyn
and captured Bochnia.

In the Carpathians the Russians are
still in the Latocza valley. The first
success against the Russians during the
past few days was gained in West
Galicia, where they were attacked simul-
taneously from two sides, on the right
by an offensive movement from the east
and on the left by a movement from the
south.

The report that the Austrians are
following up the retreating Russians
from the south means that the Russians
are being driven northwards upon their
forces in west Poland. Whether this re-
treat will extend to the Russian forces
north of Piotrkow, the report adds, will
depend upon the events of next few days.

PROGRESS REPORT
OF ALLIES DENIED
BY THE GERMANS

Paris Says 'Trenches Taken and
Advances Made—Berlin De-
clares All Attacks Repulsed

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
PARIS, Dec. 17.—An official commu-
que states that from the sea to the Lys,
the Allies took several trenches at the
point of the bayonet. The Allies have
consolidated their positions at Lombaert-
zyde and St. Georges and organized
ground west of Gheluvelt. In the region
of Vermelles also the Allies have pro-
gressed. At various points along the
rest of the front the Allies' heavy ar-
tillery has operated effectively.

Dec. 18.—The progress of the Allies
continues, the latest official report stat-
ing they have gained ground north of
the road from Ypres to Menin and also south
and southeast of Bixschote. Advance
also has been made northeast of Arras.
In the region of Bapaume and Peronne
appreciable progress has been made.
From Somme and Vosges there is nothing
to report.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Headquarters re-
port that yesterday the French continued
without result their attacks at Nieupo-
rt. Other attacks, including one at La
Bassee, were repulsed with heavy loss to
the Allies. An attempt of the French to
bridge the Aisne at Soissons was pre-
vented by German artillery.

It is officially reported that the Ger-
man high sea forces approached the En-
glish coast and bombarded the fortified
towns of Scarborough and Hartlepool on
Wednesday morning.

BRITISH WAR INQUIRY
BOARD IS APPOINTED

(Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau)
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The prime minister
has appointed the following committee
to inquire into the accusations of out-
rages and breaches of the laws of war
made against the Germans: Viscount
Bryce, chairman; Sir Frederick Pollock,
Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkins,
Prof. H. A. L. Fisher and Harold Cox.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

PARIS REGRETS THE DEPARTURE OF MR. HERRICK

United States Ambassador to France Guest at Dinner of the American Club on the Eve of Thanksgiving Day

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The official announcement of the departure of Mr. Herrick, the American ambassador in Paris, has been received with deep regret in this city. The almost unique position which Mr. Herrick has held during recent months in the diplomatic world there has brought him into extremely close relations with important interests of the most varied character. Being the representative of a neutral power of first importance he has been applied to at every turn and by all manner of people for the solution of problems that would have been practically impossible for any one else satisfactorily to deal with.

The announcement of his leaving was the occasion for a great demonstration in his honor at the banquet held this year in Paris on the eve of Thanksgiving day instead of on the day itself. The keynote of the speeches was gratitude for what the ambassador had accomplished in the capital during the last three months of his term of office. The dinner was held at the Hotel Langham under the auspices of the American Club and was attended by the leading representatives of the American colony.

In reply to one of the toasts, Mr. Herrick said he would like to talk about something else that night than going home, as they had already given him a farewell dinner. It seemed to him that the last few months had brought out something that had become all too unfamiliar in all the world—the human tie.

There must be something good to come out of the dreadful experience through which humanity was passing. It had brought out a new feeling throughout the world. Men and women, by millions, in countries that were not at war were turning all their thoughts to one subject, how to aid the suffering, cheer the helpless, and benefit the human race engaged in a terrible conflict.

This was the one good thing that had come out of it, and when the end of it came they must hope that there would be an end of wars, and that mankind would have learned to walk closer in brotherhood and work more closely for the common good.

If it taught this new meaning to life, which they in America, he was sure, were beginning to forget, then some good would have come out of the war. In the face of such a spiritual benefit all material things passed for naught. He would feel like a deserter if he were going away of his own choice from these loyal men and women who had sacrificed everything and were devoting all their time and efforts to mercy. He would rather feel like the man in the trenches who did not find it comfortable, but stopped there because he could be of service.

SHIPPING STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL IS BROUGHT TO END

Members of Various Unions Involved Accept the Terms Proposed by English Government

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—About 600 members of the Sailors' Firemen's, Cooks', and Stewards' unions attended a meeting at St. Martin's Hall recently, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chidlow, and, with five dissentients, accepted terms proposed by the government for the settlement of the dispute with the employers over the question of war risks.

The terms include special consideration by the government of any special risks which may be run by sailors and other seafarers. The government's proposals are as follows:

"The government are concerned with the importance of closing the present dispute at Liverpool, and are therefore prepared to appoint a tribunal to inquire into the question of war risks of ships sailing from the port of Liverpool, and complaints in respect of short voyages arising from the war; and if it is found that there are risks and reasonable complaints, to decide what allowance should be given by employers to crews sailing on such ships, any decision to be retrospective."

The men have decided to accept the government's offer, and are returning to work immediately. The trouble originally arose through the sailors and firemen of the port, together with the stewards and members of the catering staffs, claiming an extra pound a month in wages to compensate them for extra risks to navigation incurred as the result of the war. In support of their claim they urged that substantial advances had been given to seafaring men sailing from various other ports.

Although the increased rate of pay was granted on about 20 boats, the general body of ship owners firmly declined to concede the demand, contending that the extra risks run by vessels sailing from the port of Liverpool were infinitesimal, if indeed they existed at all.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF AERIAL RAID ON FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

Berlin Paper Tells of Attack on Zeppelin Sheds—Says Aviators Flew Over Swiss Territory

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt has published the following account received from Stuttgart of the English aerial raid on the Zeppelin base at Friedrichshafen:

"About midday the officer in command of the troops guarding the workshops was warned from Constance that hostile airmen were proceeding in the direction of Friedrichshafen, and soon afterward one of them came in sight, flying at a height of about 1000 meters, and was followed a few minutes later by first a second and then a third machine.

"The first aviator, who, like the other two, was using a biplane, made straight for the Zeppelin sheds. He approached with extreme rapidity, and as soon as he came within firing distance was greeted with cannon and machine gun fire. After describing a circle over the sheds, he swooped straight down from a height of 1000 meters upon the airship shed, and when within 40 meters of the ground, dropped a saucer-like looking bomb.

"In the same instant he appeared to lose control of his machine, which sank swiftly and landed in a meadow about 50 meters from the sheds. After discharging his revolver without effect upon the on-coming soldiery and workmen, the airman sat motionless in his seat until removed from his machine.

"Subsequent inquiries as to his identity revealed that he was a native of Bristol, named Briggs, and held the rank of a first-lieutenant of marines. His machine was an Avro biplane, with an eight horsepower Gnome engine; it was found to be riddled with bullets, and the destruction of the benzine tank had compelled the airman to land. His own injuries, it was stated, would not have prevented him from continuing his journey.

"The second airman," the report continued, "was similarly driven away by the defenders' fire, whilst the third did not even venture in the neighborhood of the workshops. The men, it was thought, must have set out from Belfort, and followed the course of the Rhine; it had since been proved beyond all doubt that they had flown over Swiss territory in the course of their journey."

BULGARIAN STRUCK BY PATRIOTISM OF GERMAN PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—A Bulgarian journalist, Daskalov, who has just returned from a three-weeks' stay in Germany and Belgium, has described his impressions in the Reichspost. He had been specially struck, he said, by the indescribable patriotism and limitless self-sacrifice exhibited by the German people.

All classes of the population were absolutely persuaded that Germany was invincible, and to this spirit of unanimity must be added the tremendous strength, perfect order and brilliant organization which was characteristic of the German empire. He could certify, he said, that in consequence of the excellent measures taken by the administration, the complicated machinery of German economic life was still in thorough working order, and that however long the war might last, the German people were unanimously determined to see it through to the end, and to provide soldiers from out their vast population who would shoulder their arms with enthusiasm.

How justifiable and unshakable was the faith of the German people in their own strength was also shown by the work done so far by the military administration in Belgium, where life resumed its normal course in each newly occupied town.

MANY TEACHERS FROM LIVERPOOL JOIN THE COLORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Presiding recently at a meeting of the Liverpool education committee, J. W. Alsop announced that 123 elementary school teachers, six secondary school teachers and three technical education teachers in the service of the committee had joined the forces.

In addition to those teachers or employees of the committee who had gone to the colors, were 18 caretakers, 23 clerks, 12 visitors, two doctors and one inspector, making a total of 188. Besides that there were four other clerks whose salaries were paid by the city funds, although they did educational work; those, of course, would be included in the corporation return. It was very satisfactory, Mr. Alsop added, to find that so many of the committee's employees had responded to the call of patriotism.

Mr. Alsop further explained that some of their staff had gone to the navy, but the greater part had gone to the army. A letter had been received from the war office by the committee which expressed the army council's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the committee in granting facilities to its employees to serve in the military forces during the present emergency.



General von Hindenburg and his staff at headquarters

MONTH OF NOVEMBER MARKED BY CONSIDERABLE LIVELINESS SAYS EUROPEAN WAR REVIEW

December Said to Open With Positions in West Much the Same as They Were at Beginning of Previous Month—Situation in East Called More or Less a Mystery

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Dec. 1, the one hundred and twentieth day of the war, finds the position of the belligerent nations in the west much what it has been since the opening days of November, while in the east the situation is still in a degree wrapped in mystery. In the west, however, the general result of the month's fighting has favored the Allies who are on the whole further east than at Nov. 1.

The most striking German success has been the capture of Dixmude, a success, the importance of which to the general public lay in the fact that it had been so frequently mentioned in the official communiques of the opposing general staffs. That its capture was not of vital importance to the German army is indicated by the fact that they have not been able to make any use of their success since.

The month has been marked also by considerable "liveliness" along the entire front as far as the Swiss frontier, but the general line shows very little change. In Poland the battle line has swung backwards and forwards and both sides claim huge victories, a curious thing being that both claims appear to be justified.

Allies' Fortune Varied

There seems good reason to believe, however, that, decisively as one or more engagements may have gone against the Russians, the battle itself is with them, although the fighting has not yet reached a complete decision. In other fields varying fortune has attended the Allies who have, however, on the whole good reason for satisfaction in a general survey of the month's happenings. At the beginning of the month just closed occurred the disaster to the British squadron off the coast of Chile. The appearance of a German squadron off the coast of Yarmouth on Nov. 3 failed to cause the slightest panic in England. It also failed to inflict any damage of importance on a patrolling gunboat which it bombarded, but succeeded in escaping the pursuit of English vessels.

Nov. 7 saw the fall of Tientsin, an event which received an added importance from the fact that the German Emperor had sent a telegram to its commander in which he remarked that the fall of this far eastern possession would cause him as much concern as the loss of Berlin. A few days later the Emden, which had achieved considerable success in raiding British commerce, was caught by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Cocos island and destroyed, her gallant commander, Capt. Von Mueller, being saved.

In the Black sea, a Russian squadron on Nov. 18 engaged the Goeben and Breslau both of which escaped after an explosion had occurred on board the former vessel. On the 21st occurred the most important event of the month, the capture of Basra by forces from India, Basra being the intended terminus of the Baghdad railway and a city whose importance to the Indian native races would be considerably greater than that of many European cities.

German Base Damaged

The bombardment of Zeebrugge on Nov. 23 by British vessels is stated to have caused the utmost damage to the new German base on the Belgian coast. The naval operations in this affair were carried out with great dash, torpedo boats steaming close in at great risk and drawing the German fire for some time so as to reveal the position of the batteries, the latter then being silenced by the shell fire of the other ships. On this date also the Portuguese government was authorized by Congress to intervene in the war, when and how it deemed proper, as the ally of Great Britain.

ain, this new accession of strength to the Allies' side counterbalancing to some extent the assistance given to Germany by Turkey, on whom Great Britain declared war on Nov. 5, after repeated breaches of neutrality and much prevarication and evasion by the Ottoman government. At the very end of the month came the loss to Great Britain of the battleship Bulwark, destroyed by an explosion, it is supposed, during the loading of gunpowder.

In both the main theaters of war there has been but slight change during the past few days. The rumors of a renewed German offensive about Dixmude, mentioned in the last summary of operations, were followed by infantry attacks against the bridge heads which the Allies had thrown to the right bank of the Yser below that town. These attacks were easily repulsed and have not apparently been renewed.

The German cannonade is reported as less active, particularly as regards heavy guns. One official communique, stated that the Germans were mainly using their 77 m.m. guns. Infantry attacks on the Flanders front have been infrequent, and the French claim to have advanced at several points. Elsewhere on the 350 mile battle front from the Belgian coast to Belfort, the Germans have bombarded Rheims during a visit to the place by a party of journalists from neutral countries, and between the river Somme and Chaulnes the French have advanced appreciably in the neighborhood of the village of Fay.

Fighting in the Argonne

In the Argonne, southeast of Verdun and in the Vosges there has been some severe fighting, the opposing forces taking and retaking each other's trenches. An interesting event at the close of the month was the visit to the British headquarters of King George. Dealing generally with the work of the allied western army at the close of his despatch, Sir John French, in a few masterly paragraphs, sums up the military situation, and the bearing of the eastern and western campaigns on each other. In conclusion he remarks:

"The value and significance of the role fulfilled since the commencement of hostilities by the allied forces in the west lies in the fact that at the moment when the eastern provinces of Germany are in danger of being overrun by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole of the active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches extending from the fortress of Verdun on the Alsatian frontier, round to the sea at Newport, east of Dunkirk, a distance of 260 miles, where they are held much reduced in numbers and morale by the successful action of our troops in the west."

Situation Not Clear

The situation in the east is not quite clear, but an official message issued in Petrograd warns the public against accepting too readily the highly exaggerated stories that have been published. At one time three German army corps appear, from the geographical information given in one of the Petrograd communiques, to have been surrounded. The Russians captured Brzezina, east of Lodz, and various villages in the neighborhood, while at the same time they attacked the Germans vigorously on the line Brzezina-Glowno, northeast of Lodz. At the same time also the Germans were being driven back from Rzgow and Tuszyń towards Brzezina, the German force including the third division of the guard.

Fighting at this period, according to the Petrograd communique, was going on in the region of Strykow, north and northeast of Lodz, respectively, and on the line Zgierz-Zdunszkowla, west

and southwest of Lodz. Although dates were omitted from this statement, it seemed to afford conclusive evidence that a German force, of whatever size, had been surrounded east of Lodz.

From the latest information supplied by the general staff the opposing forces appear again to be engaged in a frontal battle on the line Strykow, Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunszkowla, with fighting going on also on a line, Glowno, Bielawy, Sobota, to the north, roughly at right angles to the other line.

Losses Appear Great

There are still, however, persistent reports that several German army corps have been cut off, and in any case the German losses appear to have been very great, both in men and guns and stores. There has been little German news with regard to the fighting in this region, but the fact that von Hindenburg has been raised to the rank of field marshal and that the order pour le mérite has been conferred on General von Mackensen, who is in command of the troops in the Lodz region, indicates the Emperor's satisfaction with the results so far achieved.

In its main object von Hindenburg's attack in the north has undoubtedly failed. It has not drawn off the Russians in the Czenstochowa-Cracow-Tarnobrzeg region, and it has not prevented the Russians pressing across the Carpathians into Hungary. The Russian haul of prisoners in the Cracow district appears to have been enormous, and they have also made large captures at Mezo Laborez and Homonna, 14 and 34 miles south of the Dukla pass respectively. The Austrian forces in Bukovina are reported to have retired precipitately and the Russians have reoccupied Czernowitz, while the only Austrian report speaks of the defeat of the Russians at Homonna, 1500 prisoners being captured. In East Prussia there is little change.

BRITISH OFFICERS' PAY IS CHANGED BY ARMY WARRANT

New Scale Is Graduated According to the Branches of the Service and Affects Large Number

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An army warrant was issued recently making alterations in the rates of pay of army officers. The new scale is graduated according to the branches of the service, the lowest of the accompanying figures being the rate for the foot guards, infantry, and army service corps while the highest is that in the Royal horse artillery:

Second Lieutenants, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Lieutenants, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Captains, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

Captains after three years in this rank and 12 years' service, altogether, 14s. 6d. to 18s.

Major in the army service corps with less than two years' service in this rank, 15s.

The order also announces certain increases in the emoluments of officers promoted from the ranks during the present emergency, their daily rates of pay according to the particular branch of the service being as follows:

On promotion to second lieutenant, 10s. to 12s.
Lieutenant, 10s. to 12s.
Lieutenant or second lieutenant after six years' service towards which service in the ranks will count up to a maximum of three years, 11s. to 13s.
On promotion to captain, 14s. to 17s.
Captain after three years in this rank and 12 years' total service, 14s. 6d. to 18s.

The second scale applies only to officers holding permanent combatant commissions in the regular army.

The grant of £50 yearly for three years subsequent to promotion to a combatant commission is canceled, but the grant of £150 outfit allowance, applies to all promotions from the ranks.

GERMANS AND ENGLISH TALK ACROSS LINES

Eye-Witness of British Staff Tells of Conversations, Shooting Competitions and the Exchange of Packets at the Front

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The latest account from "Eye-Witness" of the operations of the British forces published through the press bureau, covers the period Nov. 20-22. It contains necessarily nothing in the way of important news, but as usual some of the incidents, described in the convincing style the public are beginning to expect from this writer, convey a valuable idea of the real nature of the struggle. One incident described is particularly welcome.

"In the kind of warfare now being waged," the writer says, "which is in many cases conducted at very close quarters, the opposing lines being often not so much as 40 yards apart, the strangest situations occasionally arise. Our men and the Germans converse, for many of the Germans understand English, hold shooting competitions, and throw packets to one another.

"These positions in close proximity to the Germans are not unwelcome to our men, for then they are at any rate secure from shell fire, the hostile artillery being unable to shoot at them for fear of hitting its own infantry. Indeed, for either side, a trench close to the opponent is often a safer spot than any other in the fighting zone."

Proceeding, the writer says that a sort of tacit understanding is sometimes reached between the two sides, each reciprocally refraining, in certain circumstances, from molesting the other. An instance, he says, occurred recently when the men of the British battalions found that the only means of boiling water was to carry it in their mess-tins to the smoldering ruins of some farm buildings near by to "boil it up."

The Germans, having a desire for a hot drink, availed themselves of another smoldering building within close rifle range. Friend and foe continued peacefully to make use of the two places for some days, until for some reason or other the Germans broke the truce by firing on one of the British troops thereby cutting off the supply of hot water for both sides for good and all.

The news of the destruction of the Emden, the writer continues, naturally caused immense satisfaction amongst all ranks; and at one place where the opposing trenches were especially close together it was greeted with cheers, and at once thoughtfully passed on with comments to the Germans. The result was that our trench was fired at heavily for some time. The reaction produced in France by a British success in the Indian ocean may interest some of those who took part in the naval action.

It is reported that a certain Landwehr brigade, one of whose mail bags has recently been found in front of a German trench, is now fighting on the Russian frontier.

TIMBER INDUSTRY PROSPECTS SAID TO BETTER IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Owing to the low prices for timber prevailing, there was lately a report current in many of the timber districts that no felling was to be undertaken this winter, and this being practically the only form of labor available in winter, considerable anxiety was felt among the woodmen at the prospective lack of employment.

As this might have necessitated the crown taking extraordinary measures, the public committee appointed to deal with unemployment, asked for a statement of opinion from the owners of forests in the various districts, on this question. These statements have now been received, and are very favorable. Prices are rising, and in most districts felling has already commenced, and promises, if anything, to give more work than usual.

SWEDISH CHURCH LEADER INSTALLED

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The installation of the new Swedish archbishop, Doctor Nathan Soderblom, took place in the cathedral at Upsala on Nov. 8. Representatives of the evangelical denominations from different parts of the world were assembled in Upsala and among them Dr. Abrahamson, the official representative of the Lutheran-Swedish church in the United States. The King and some of the royal princes were also present and many Swedish bishops and pastors from all parts of Sweden attended the ceremony.

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KINGSTON BRIDGE, WIDENED; IS AGAIN OPENED TO PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Kingston bridge is once again open to the public. The bridge which was only 26 feet in width has now been widened to the extent of another 30 feet, and provides a carriage way of 35 feet, and a footway of 10 feet on either side.

An ancient wooden bridge was in existence, at the point where the present structure spans the river, as early as 1324. It was superseded by the bridge just widened, in 1827. The county councils of Middlesex and Surrey are responsible for the work, which is generally regarded as meeting a long felt want.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

HELIGOLAND IS DESCRIBED AS BEING HUGE FORTRESS TREMENDOUSLY FORTIFIED

Recent Visitor Says Appearance of Little Island Has Been Entirely Changed Since Outbreak of War; Five Nurses Now Are Only Women on the Place

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting description of Heligoland today is communicated to the Times by a gentleman who has recently visited the island. After pointing out that very few people are allowed to go to Heligoland, the writer says that when he heard that no stranger had gained admittance there since the end of July, in order not to arouse suspicion he decided not to make a risky attempt of any kind.

The letter then continues as follows: "However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I could have hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons, which will be easy to understand, I shall not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is sufficient to say that I got there in a perfectly honest and fair way, through a gentleman whom I entertained in a distant country two years ago, and who knows the Right of Heligoland and the island extremely well."

Torpedo Boat Passes

"When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland Bight, in the afternoon, it was already getting dark, and 20 minutes afterwards the very few miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible, and one could only see the lantern in front of our little steam launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in these waters; it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were bound to crash into it in the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo boat reconnoitering in the Bight."

"My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo boats were reconnoitering in the Bight, and signaled to each other every few minutes. The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an incident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitering ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the fast going German torpedo boats collided in the

Bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Luebeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitchy darkness of the Heligoland waters."

Guns Are Practising

"On arriving at Heligoland, I had no difficulties whatsoever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors. In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them."

"The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing place of olden days, one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified. Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. A few skilled workmen and engineers are the only civilians to be seen, and they take a part in the defense works."

"Five nurses are the only women on the island. The inhabitants, who are being housed and provided for in Altona, had to leave Heligoland at a moment's notice after the declaration of war. The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for guns, and there is everywhere an uninterrupted view of the sea. Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and bands are playing every afternoon."

"I heard German sailors praise the humane and noble behavior of the English bluejackets, who, without regard for themselves, try in battle to save opponents as well as friends in distress. "Between 6 and 7 in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences, the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait, night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised."

COMPLETE LIST ON CONTRABAND IS URGED AT LEEDS

Chamber of Commerce of British City Proposes Committee to Aid Foreign Office in Work

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Speaking at a recent meeting of the council of the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, W. Nicholson, dealing with the question of contraband of war, explained that his object was to propose that the associated Chamber of Commerce should appoint a committee to assist the foreign office in arriving at a conclusion as to what should and should not be contraband of war.

Thanks to the magnificent efforts made by the government who had command of the sea, their own manufactures were able to go on efficiently. He understood from the naval authorities, however, that when the list of contraband was investigated they were unable to exercise their powers to the full. Hostile country's goods in neutral vessels, except contraband of war, were permitted to go free, and the lists of contraband of war were being constantly changed, and in some respects so obscurely worded that neither naval officer nor any one else were able to understand them. He was quite sure the foreign office would welcome the assistance of business men in this country, whose duty it was to help the government in whatever way they could. Some strong declaration was wanted. He did not know whether the country could go so far as to say that everything suitable for manufacture, or food, or munitions of war, should be contraband, but the list was incomplete at the present time.

Mr. Nicholson concluded by moving that a resolution be sent to the Associated Chambers of Commerce proposing that a business committee be appointed to assist the foreign office to draw up a final list of contraband of war. The lord mayor, J. E. Bedford, seconded the motion. After some further discussion as the result of which Mr. Nicholson agreed to the deletion of the word "final" at the instance of the Hon. Rupert Beckett, the motion thus amended was agreed to.

SEAT MAY NOT BE CONTESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDONDERRY, Ireland—Although the writ for Londonderry city has now been issued it is generally understood that the Unionists will act on Sir Edward Carson's expressed opinion that the seats should not be contested until the end of the war.

CAPTAIN MUELLER REPORTS ON LOSS OF CRUISER EMDEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to a telegram coming from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, Captain von Mueller has sent a telegraphic account to the German authorities of the Emden's fight with the British cruiser Sydney, near the Cocos islands.

According to this account, Captain von Mueller states that the cruiser Sydney approached the Cocos islands at high speed when a landing party from the Emden had just destroyed the telegraph cable. At once a fight began between the two cruisers.

"Our marksmanship," the German captain says, "at first was good, but soon the heavy British guns gained the upper hand inflicting heavy losses upon our gunners. As we were short of ammunition, we were obliged to cease firing. "Though our steering gear was damaged by the heavy fire, we tried to get within torpedo range of the Sydney, but the attempt failed as our funnels were destroyed, a fact which greatly influenced our speed. The ship was therefore run full speed on a reef on the northern side of the island."

"Meanwhile our landing party succeeded in escaping from the island in a schooner. The British cruiser at once took up the pursuit, but returned in the afternoon and bombarded our wreck. In order to avoid further losses, we surrendered."

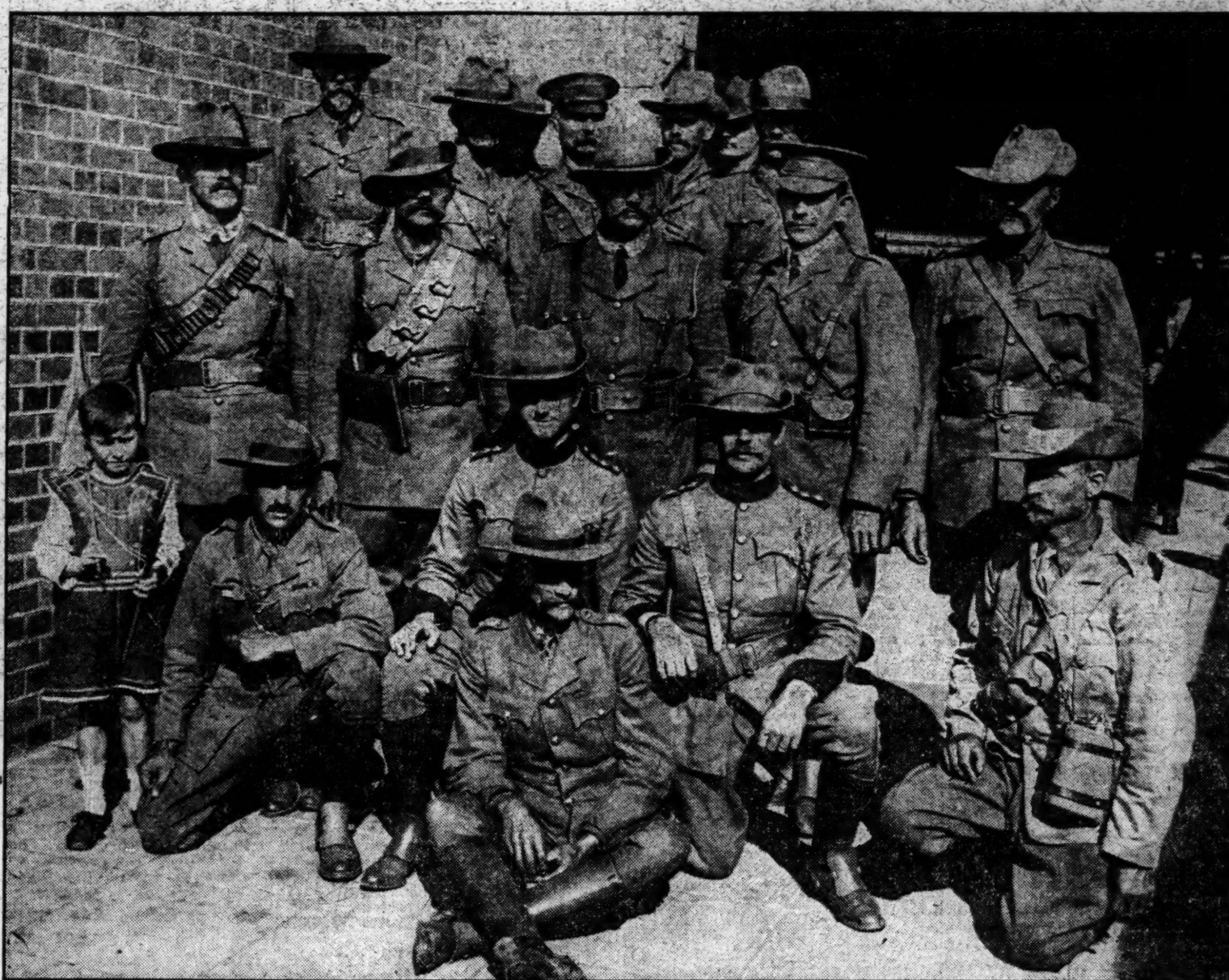
AUSTRALIA'S PLAN TO HELP IMPERIAL ARMY DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Whitehall rooms, Colonel Sir Newton J. Moore, agent general for Western Australia, referring to Australia's share in imperial defense, said the unanimity with which the idea of compulsory training was accepted in Australia was to be found in the fact that the measure was framed by a Liberal government, brought into force by a Labor government and carried in both Houses of Parliament without a division.

Australia, he continued, had sent its first contingent of some 20,000 men to take its share in this great war, and that fact spoke well for the way in which the defense act had worked in that country.

The Australian government are, he continued, prepared to raise 100,000 men, and are taking measures so that a million men between the ages of 16 and 60 may have a knowledge of how to handle a rifle, and that is a splendid example and one that must be felt somewhere in this country.



(Copyright by Photopress)

Officers of the Von Zonders horse raised in the Rustenberg district—Von Zonders central figure in row standing

FORMER ITALIAN MINISTER TALKS ON WAR CRISIS

Marquis di San Giuliano Says Several Generations Are Likely to Pass Before the Country's Program Is Carried Out

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—An interview granted to Signor Arturo Labriola by the former Italian minister for foreign affairs, Marquis di San Giuliano, and published in the Patria degli Italiani of Buenos Aires, has aroused some comment in Italy.

The Marquis is said to have expressed the opinion that several generations were likely to pass before the Italian program could be completed. Many factors rendered the present situation perplexing, above all the probable duration of the war which he estimated at not less than 15 months, and the economic conditions of Italy, already strained by the war in Tripoli, caused anxiety in view of such a prolongation of the present situation. Italian intervention, he stated, could not take place before the final phase of the war had been reached, when the country would act decisively.

Assuming that Russia's military scheme was to leave a comparatively small force in the Carpathians and to march through Austrian Silesia to Berlin, the whole weight of the Austrian military forces would fall upon Italy in the event of intervention, and although the Austrian army had suffered serious reverses they were, owing to its perfect organization, not irreparable. Intervention would cost Italy many sacrifices, but the compensation would be adequate. Italy's aim was to dominate the Adriatic, but the question arose as to what extent this aim would be seconded by Russia, who had made her own cause of the southern Slavs. Italian intervention was, therefore, no simple matter.

Other countries had established their military and political conventions at their own convenience, and Italy stood confronted with a series of positions already established. It was, therefore, not easy to enter into the situation, especially for a country which was unwilling to leave results to chance. In reply to the criticism that Italian neutrality should have been made conditional upon the restitution of the Italian regions under Austria, the Marquis stated that any one knowing Austria would recognize the impossibility of such a compact.

Italy must be under no illusion if Italian unity was to be effected, it must be by force of arms and not by treaty, for the characteristics of the Austrian ruling classes were pride of rank and tenacity of traditions. In conclusion the Marquis di San Giuliano expressed it as his opinion that it was much more probable that Italy would intervene in the conflict than that she would remain neutral.

NORWAY PRODUCTION GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The most recent returns of the Norwegian textile industry, issued by the central statistic bureau, values the amount of production at Kr.32,500,000.

OFFICIAL SOCIALIST NEUTRALITY STAND IN ITALY OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The Radicals, Constitutional Democrats, and the Reformist Socialists have arranged to take combined action in order to counteract the propaganda in favor of absolute neutrality carried on by the Official Socialists.

Although each party retains its own individual political views, it has been agreed that they shall cooperate to oppose the neutralist propaganda; to affirm the absolute necessity of protecting the political and economic interests of Italy; to free the unredeemed regions subject to Austria; to concur in the victory of the entente in so far as it stands for the determination to partition Europe according to nationality, thus eliminating as far as possible all sources of future discord.

The Official Socialists are considering what attitude the party is to assume towards the noted Socialist, Signor Benito Mussolini, the former editor of their organ Avanti! who after his resignation, started a new paper in which he advocates the abandonment of neutrality.

GERMAN PAPER DENIES REPORTS OF PEACE DESIRE

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOGNE, Germany—The Koelnische Zeitung recently denied the truth of a report published in the English papers a short time ago, to the effect that the German government had requested the United States to intervene on behalf of peace, in view of the critical position of the German armies in the west, and because a retreat from Flanders would give rise to a panic in Germany.

Such a statement, remarked the paper, is utterly without foundation. Neither in the west nor in the east is the position of the German armies critical. Germany's military undertakings are progressing in a satisfactory manner in all theaters, and there is nothing in either the military or political situation which could lead Germany to desire peace and to wish for such a desire to be intimidated through a neutral power.

SWEDISH WOOD TRADE UPSET OVER GERMAN ACTION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The recent action of the German government in declaring wood a contraband of war is likely seriously to affect Swedish industry in this regard.

The Swedish wood trade across the Baltic is very large, and it is estimated that altogether from Swedish ports wood to the value of about 20,000,000 kroner is under contract for shipment. Much concern is expressed by the Swedish press at this decision on the part of Germany, and in a recent issue of the Svenska Dagenbladet it is insisted that the German decision is a further warning to neutral countries to protect their rights.

The hope is also expressed that Germany's decision is not final, and that the example of England in removing iron ore from the contraband list will ultimately be followed by Germany.

FISHERIES OF SCOTLAND LOSE AS WAR RESULT

Premature Stoppage of Summer Catch in East of Fife Alone Said to Have Caused Loss to the District of Over £15,000

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Since the outbreak of the war the fishing industry has been seriously affected. It is estimated by those who have a knowledge of the trade that in the east of Fife alone the premature stoppage of the summer fishing has resulted in a loss to the district of from £15,000 to £20,000.

In a recent article upon this question, however, it is stated that there are reasons for considering that the worst is over, and that the losses in future will not be so heavy. The herring fishing in both Scotland and England is practically at an end for the year, and the trade in white fish is said to be recovering. There are still a number of vessels landing fish at east coast ports.

In Scotland the fall in the value of the white fish landed in the three months (August to October), as compared with last year, is only 5 per cent. Generally speaking, each month shows an improvement on the previous month, and in a few cases there has been an increase in the quantity and value of the fish as compared with the same month or period last year.

A deputation of Scottish Radical members was recently received in the House of Commons by the prime minister, and E. Wason in introducing them to Mr. Asquith, referred to the serious condition of the herring fishing industry in Scotland and the difficulty in paying interest on loans.

The prime minister, in reply, undertook to consider whether the treasury could not approach the head offices of the Scottish banks, with a view to easing the situation. Mr. Asquith also referred to a special scheme which had recently been announced by the treasury under which advances would be made up to 50 per cent of the amount of debts due to British traders from abroad.

The chancellor of the exchequer stated that the courts of emergency act of last session would protect borrowers from any legal process for the recovery of debts, either during the war or for six months after the conclusion of peace, provided they were able to show that their inability to pay was entirely due to causes arising out of or in consequence of the war.

HERRING SEASON IN HOLLAND IS CLOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—This year the herring fishing season has been brought to a conclusion somewhat earlier than usual; in other years it lasts, as a rule, up to Christmas. On the whole the season has been favorable, some of the boats making £10,000, and one £13,000 in a single journey, whilst the average amount made was 6000 to 8000. Some vessels, which had not previously done well, were placed in a favorable position by a successful catch of this description.

RECREATION ROOM FOR WOMEN OPENS AT BIRMINGHAM

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—A woman's recreation room has been opened in Birmingham for the use of the wives of soldiers who are with the army. The idea originated with the Birmingham citizen's committee who entrusted the carrying out of the scheme to the social institute committee.

It is thought that it will do much to bring cheerfulness into the lives of the women if they know that there is a place where they can come and bring their children and be sure of a welcome. In the afternoon refreshments will be provided and it is hoped that ladies and gentlemen will give their services getting up concerts and other entertainments.

The opening ceremony of the first recreation room was attended by the lady mayoress of Birmingham and by the mayoress of Wolverhampton.

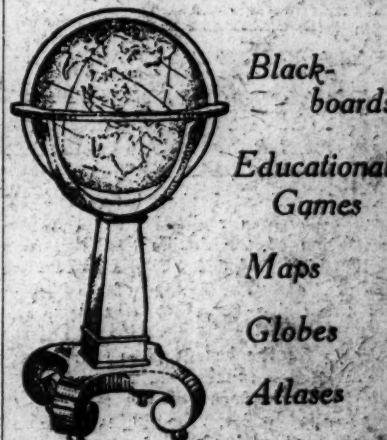


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HENRY JEWETT PLAYERS START SEASON JAN. 1

Stock Company of English Actors Will Present Shakespearean and Good Modern Plays at Low Prices in Opera House

On New Year's night a new repertory company is to begin a season at the Boston opera house, thereby marking an event of interest in theatrical circles. The new company, which is to be known as the Henry Jewett Players, is to open in "As You Like It," and is scheduled to present weekly thereafter at exceedingly low prices a number of other Shakespearean productions, to be followed by selections from such authors as Shaw, Ibsen and Sudermann. The organization is to be under the artistic direction of Henry Jewett. W. R. Macdonald, business manager of the Boston Opera Company, is the manager.

The aim of the new enterprise, to use the words of its initial announcement, is "to present the best of classical and modern plays, with the utmost attention to perfection of ensemble, at the lowest possible prices." Two recent occurrences have helped the project,—the elimination of the opera season in Boston this year, thereby making available an auditorium of large seating capacity, and the closing of two English companies of merit in New York at a time when the demand for players in their own country is small.

Thus afforded a selection from a number of players trained in the British school, several of them of experience in companies such as Sir Henry Irving's, Sir Herbert Tree's, Miss Horgan's and F. R. Benson's, Mr. Jewett and Mr. Macdonald have assembled a company which gives promise of excellence. Miss Viva Birkett, who will be Rosalind of the opening bill, has played leads with Arthur Boucher at the Duke of York's theater, in the "Grapefruit Girl," in "Officer 666," and three years in "Peter Pan." She came to New York recently to play in "Evidence."

Miss Viola Compton, another member of the new company, is the daughter of Edward Compton and Virginia Bateman, and granddaughter of Ezekiah Bateman, who introduced Sir Henry Irving to the London stage. George Relf is well known in England. He was for some time leading man of Sir Herbert Tree's company at His Majesty's theater. During the last year he played Joseph in the English production of "Joseph and His Brethren," and the lead in the "Daring of the Gods." He came to New York a few months ago to assume the leading role in "The Garden of Paradise."

A fourth member is Claude Beerboom, a nephew of Sir Herbert Tree. He has toured Australia with the company of H. B. Irving and has more recently been in F. R. Benson's company. Others of the company are, Vivienne Whitaker, Agnes Eliot Scott, Max Montrose, Lionel Braham, Ernest G. Cove, Leonard Mudie, Frank Conroy, H. Ashton Tonge, Charles Combe, LeStrange Millman, Frank J. Gregory and Henry Jewett.

For the present it is not Mr. Jewett's intention to take part in the performances, and he will devote himself entirely to the task of stage managing. The repertory for the first four weeks, in order, will be: "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Julius Caesar." The other Shakespearean productions contemplated include "The Winter's Tale," "King Lear," "Cymbeline," "Henry V.," and "Macbeth."

The prices for these productions are to range from 15 cents in the gallery to 50 cents in the orchestra.

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS GIVEN FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

It is estimated that between \$1500 and \$2000 was realized from the presentation of the double Shakespearean bill which included "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Hollis Street theater yesterday afternoon under the direction of Edward Vroom for the benefit of the New England Belgian relief fund.

The arrangement of the second play was called by Mr. Vroom "Katherine and Petruchio" and centered around those two characters. The drama was considerably shortened from the original play, the most humorous scenes being retained. Mrs. Vroom was in charge of arrangements for ushers, flower girls, candy sellers and other features to raise extra funds. She was assisted by society women and girls.

Between the plays E. Sumner Mansfield, the Belgian consul, expressed his appreciation to Mr. Vroom and his assistants for their help.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—"Secret Service," 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
COLONIAL—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville," 2:45.
MAJESTIC—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
WILBUR—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.

NEW YORK
RELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CORT—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CORT—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
FORTY-FOURTH—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
GAIETY—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
GLOBE—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
HIPPODROME—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.

CHICAGO
PORT—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
GARRICK—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
POWERS—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
GRAND—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.

KENYON COX SHOWS SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS AT ST. BOTOLPH

In what may be called a "gallery exhibition" of work from the brush of a mural decorator, the display is often doubly handicapped, first, in that the canvases small enough for the purpose must seem fragmentary, or incidental, as compared with the expanse of finished product as it is seen on the walls of public buildings, and second, in that the field calls for peculiar methods of handling adapted to observation from a distance.

It is for this reason that the exhibition of paintings, decorations and studies by Kenyon Cox to be shown at the St. Botolph Club from Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 best serves the purpose of revealing somewhat of the construction of effective mural paintings. To be sure there are hung on the walls a number of portraits by Mr. Cox and one or two paintings of the studio type, but these serve only to emphasize that the painter's field is essentially that of decoration.

Even in some of the earlier work of Mr. Cox of a non-mural character one detects the groping for the emphatic presentation that latterly formed such a characteristic element in his work. His portraits have their bits of color excellence, the careful handling of a surface of figured silk, or of a bare arm, but one feels on the whole that the artist is best at home in dealing with the definite line, the sharply presented silhouette and the definite contour.

Whether by inclination or training, or both, Mr. Cox is at his best in the drafted line and the modeled surface. His black and white sketches for decorations reveal this instantly. His methods of presenting draperies and figures show an unusual vigor and withal a skillful composition of weaving and flowing lines that is masterly and has obviously formed the basis for his success.

It is of interest in this connection to remember that Mr. Cox in his writings has always championed the classic art as against the modern.

And these studies and drawing now in Boston are again and again reminiscent of the schools which were more closely connected with the age when sculpture rather than painting was the predominant art. Indeed, the thought is apt to come upon viewing Mr. Cox's work that he might have made a most excellent sculptor.

In that the mural decorator must even work hand in hand with the architect, the strong handling so manifest in Mr. Cox's work is of a nature admirably suited to its purpose. His craftsmanship is not that of the mural decorator whose canvases blend their hues to afford a tapestry-like wall covering and thus find there an association with the interior decorator rather than the architect. Rather does it announce in no uncertain tones its cooperation with the constructor of public buildings, who deals with large and open spaces, and whose vigorous handling calls for the support of vigorous aid.

It is of interest to see how the artist uses in all his work methods that are conventional to mural painting. Heavy emphasis upon his major line of composition, the sharp distinction of each fold of fabric and curve of flesh, almost mosaic-like at times, and the ready use of the silhouette. This mode of handling has even influenced his palette to a great degree, and in the gallery light, the colorings of his decorations seem almost of brazen hue, so ready has been the intermixture of yellows and light greens. Once the high and oftentimes dimly-lighted wall spaces for which they are intended are thought of, however, this mode of colorings is explained.

The Cox exhibition includes three pictures, one, "The Nymph," of interest as showing Mr. Cox working in a vein quite different from his better known style, two decorations for the administration buildings of Oberlin College, a number of sketches and studies for mosaic and decorations, in color, six drawings in black and white, and five portraits. In addition, there are a number of framed photographs of completed decorations.

Among the portraits, that of Louise Cox and that of Maxfield Parrish attract, the former for a delicacy of brushwork that presents a contrast to the artist's more usual methods, and the latter for its attempt at presentation in a rather impressionistic manner. The exhibition finds its real value, however, in presenting careful and clever figure compositions of a semi-conventional character and in revealing in incidental sketches and impressions the methods of the artist.

Benson Portrait Given to Fogg

Acknowledgment of a valuable gift from the estate of Mary Perry Tuckerman has just been made by the art department of Harvard University. The bequest, turned over to the university by Horatio Peirson '86, executor of the will, is in the form of a portrait of the famous musician, Samuel Parkman Tuckerman, by F. W. Benson, the Boston artist. It had been in the Tuckerman family until June 1 of this year, and now occupies its new position in the dining hall of Persis Smith hall, one of the new freshman dormitories. The picture itself is an interesting characterization. The model is sitting with a music book in his lap, revealing a three-quarter view of the face. Tuckerman wears a black skull cap which adds to the contrast of his black clothing and the deep background. On the whole, the picture shows much more subdued coloring, and a less free handling than the later works of Mr. Benson, though its lines do not lack a decisive touch. The face, in particular, is striking for its individuality, and particularly interesting to one who knows something of the personality that lies behind it.

Boston Notes

Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington Heights, the sculptor, gave a lecture on "Bronzes and Bronze Castings" before the Arlington Woman's Club yesterday. The meet-

ing in Associates hall, Arlington, was well attended. Stereopticon slides illustrated the talk.

John W. Allison of New York gave an informal talk before the Boston Art Club last night on the subject of color photography. He was introduced by Willard A. French of the entertainment committee. Mr. Allison illustrated his talk both with lantern slides and with photographic prints hung in the hall. He described briefly the autochrome, Paget and polychromatic processes, the last of which permits of printing from the negative as in ordinary photography.

THEATER NOTES

The first of the Christmas performances of "The Chimes" by the 47 Workshop company will be given at Dahlgreen hall, South Boston, this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The play is by Miss Elizabeth McFadden, one of the founders of the Workshop. "The Chimes" will be presented at the Roxbury Neighborhood House Saturday afternoon and evening.

Four one-act plays are to be presented by the Yale Dramatic Association, which comes to Jordan hall Monday evening, as follows: "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler," by W. W. Jacobs; "The Stranger," by Almet F. Jenks, last year's manager of the association; "Behind the Beyond," a dramatization of Stephen Leacock's book by that name, and "St. Bartholomew's Eve," by F. W. Tuttle, president of the Yale Dramatic Association.

On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at the Hotel Vendome will be given the second of the cycle of the plays produced by the Marionette theater. This play is the work of Mrs. A. E. Burton, wife of Dean Burton of Technology, and Homer H. Howard, junior master of the Stone school. It will depict the nativity of Christ in Bethlehem.

WELLESLEY MUST RAISE MORE FOR BUILDING FUND

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Within the next 14 days Wellesley College must raise \$115,000 more toward its building fund to secure the \$750,000 gift from the Rockefeller foundation. The terms on which this last gift was made state that in all \$2,000,000 must be obtained by Dec. 31. During the last month \$155,000 was donated according to the statements made at chapel by President Pendleton and Bishop William Lawrence, president of the trustees.

Up to date the undergraduates have given \$69,658.09 toward the fund, divided in this way among the classes: 1918, \$5540; 1917, \$9083.09; 1916, \$10,035; 1915, \$25,000. The remainder has been raised through the activity of President Pendleton, the trustees and alumnae.

The Christmas and new year's recess began yesterday. A special train was run from Wellesley at 12:45 directly to New York, and three other through trains made special stops to pick up home-going Wellesley girls.

The next term in Wellesley will begin Wednesday, Jan. 6.

M. BRIEUX, FRENCH DRAMATIST, TALKS TO BOSTON AUDIENCE

Under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise, Eugene Brioux, the French dramatist, gave a lecture on Thursday afternoon in the salon of the Copley Plaza hotel. Mr. Brioux arrived from New York about an hour before the time set for the meeting and he brought in his valise a discourse which he recently gave before the Drama Society of that city. He found an overflowing room when he went to his task of addressing the members of the Alliance and their guests. The salon was filled with men and women who are pursuing the study of the French language, or the drama, or both, and an enlarged auditorium had to be studied out before the talk could begin. Doors were opened into the room leading from the platform end of the salon and chairs were placed in it for the extra throng. A fine showing of Boston interest in a visiting literary genius, the officials of the Alliance were very happy.

Mr. Brioux's lecture, being a repertory performance, was, of course, admirably in his command. As a piece of interpretation it was in most points admirably executed. There could indeed have been a more elegant oral technique brought to bear on the reading. But Mr. Brioux is a writer for the French stage, not an actor on it. And if the graces of French vocal art were not in evidence at their best, the appeal of a good platform manner was constantly present. The approach of speaker to public was delightful. From his opening compliment for the interest of the people of the United States in intellectual life outside their own borders to his concluding request for the sympathy of that people toward men, now battling across the sea, the visitor was altogether winning.

The dramatist reviewed his experiences as a struggling artist in Paris, trying to get his plays produced and succeeding after many formal and petty rebuffs from the directors. He told the story of "Blanchette," how it had to be presented in a fair copy, how the Comedie after long delay returned it with a blunt reason in cold type; how another theater returned it with advice that it be tried at the institution down the street; and finally how a director who actually took the trouble to read plays submitted to him, M. Antoine, gave it a trial and made it go. Then by way of the epilogue was the incident about the Comedie asking for the piece, this time not sending its communication on a printed slip.

He also told the story of the piece

SCHOENBERG AND HIS MUSIC TOPIC OF PHILIP G. CLAPP

To aid in bringing about an intelligent hearing of the "Five Orchestral Pieces," by Arnold Schoenberg, which the Boston Symphony orchestra plays this afternoon and tomorrow night, Philip Greeley Clapp gave a public lecture in Boston University yesterday afternoon.

He began by calling attention to the change in the regard of dissonances that is continually taking place; showing how the dissonance of yesterday today sounds regular and applying the analogy to the music of Schoenberg.

"Schoenberg is an individual writer," said Mr. Clapp, "who has ideas worth expressing, and who expresses them in an individual manner. You will find that, with repeated hearings you will conquer the repugnance that the dissonances cause in you, and that it will grow less and disappear. Then you will discover that the man has something to say and says it well."

"Schoenberg moved from small forms to big ones and back again. He wrote songs first, then a symphonic poem that took an hour to perform. One piece called for a tremendous orchestra. He wrote a short dramatic composition with just one character in whose soliloquies the music was an attempt to show the changes of emotion. Now Schoenberg boils down his compositions, makes them compact and expresses his ideas in small compass."

"The kind of emotion Schoenberg expresses is not always the obvious. He is not afraid of the fantastic or even the horrible. He is not altogether free from the pessimism of the isolated man. And yet he is fond of nature, and he has other personal traits that are agreeable."

Mr. Clapp told how the "Five Pieces" first came into his hands two years ago and how he found them puzzling and very hard to read from the orchestral score. As he worked them out he felt a torture through hearing in imagination the dissonances that would sound from the orchestra. As he kept on, however, he found a strong rhythmic feeling and was able to distinguish characteristic thematic bits. Later he found that the dissonances did not trouble him and that the expression of Schoenberg's ideas charms. He was careful to make clear his view that Schoenberg would not supplant Beethoven or Wagner in popular esteem, although he felt that Schoenberg after repeated hearings would come to have a great interest and charm for those who understood him, and that this circle would grow ever wider.

After his exposition Mr. Clapp played with Chalmers Clifton at the first piano a two-piano transcription of the "Five Pieces."

NEW ASHMONT-BOSTON LINE TO HAVE TRIAL

Beginning tomorrow, the Boston Elevated will operate a new line of cars for a trial period, running between Ashmont car house, Dorchester, and Franklin and Washington streets by way of Meeting House Hill, Columbia road, Dorchester avenue and Summer street. Cars will leave Ashmont at 15-minute intervals from 6:55 a. m. to 6:25 p. m.

SIXTEEN PYTHIAN LODGES CONVENE

Sixteen lodges of the state were represented at the forty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Pythias, last night in Ford hall. Over 400 persons were present, including many of the prominent officers of the lodges of the state. Grand Chancellor George S. Harrington welcomed the gathering in behalf of the grand lodge.

Past Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Ritchie of Ohio delivered the anniversary address, and other speakers included Grand Chancellor George S. Harrington, Great Inchoance Frederick O. Downes of the Improved Order of Red Men, who is also a member of the K. of P.; Supreme Representative George W. Penniman, who was toastmaster; the Rev. Dr. George W. Andrews, chancellor commander of Berkshire lodge of Fitchburg, and Mrs. George W. Andrews, who is a daughter of Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the order. Past Grand Chancellor Samuel I. Segar, who presided over the organization in 1870, and Augustine N. Nickerson, a charter member of Dionysius lodge, No. 1, organized in May, 1869, were among the special guests.

RIGHTS OF CLERGY WANTED

QUEBEC, Que.—The Salvation Army will ask the next Legislature of the province of Quebec for a law giving it power to allow its ministers and officers to officiate at the usual church ceremonies, and to keep civil records, says a special to Toronto Globe.

GERMAN COMEDY GIVEN

Freitag's "Die Journalisten," a comedy of German journalism, was performed by the Deutscher Verein of Harvard in Jordan hall last evening. The proceeds go to the fund for relieving German non-combatants.

RUSSIAN TOYS

Quaint and unusual toys, mostly the work of Russian peasants. All were originally marked about Half Price. From now until Christmas all will be marked still lower, and closed out at four prices:

At 15c
Favors, Roly-Polies, Dancing Bears, Painted Eggs, Baskets, Mushrooms, Whistles, Straw Shoes, Soldiers, Candy Holders, Foxes and Ducks, Pigeons, Wooden Dolls, Jumping Jacks, Egg Sets.

At 75c
Banjos, Wooden Boxes, Straw Baskets, Nest Eggs, 16-piece Nest Eggs, Odd Wooden Pieces, Croquet Sets.

At 25c
Ring Toss, Wooden Dolls, Wooden Figures, Jumping Jacks, Boxes, Baskets, Painted Eggs, Egg Sets, Soldiers, Wooden Teams, Odd Toys, China Dolls, Soldier Sets, Roly-Polies, Brass Bowls.

At 95c
Large Nest Egg, 46 pieces, worth 5.00.
Nest Eggs, 21 pieces, worth 3.00.

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IN our sixteen departments we show hundreds of new and fascinating gift ideas of genuine value, priced low for the limited Christmas purse. These attractive prices apply even to the very latest arrivals—as for instance a consignment of beautiful Handkerchiefs just received (two months late!) from Europe and marked at only 25 and 50 cents. On all three floors are practically unlimited selections, ranging from Handkerchiefs for men, women and children, Art and Hamburg Embroideries, Aprons, Veilings, Laces and White Goods, to Linens, Towels, Bedwear, Upholsteries, Domestic and Oriental Rugs and Fir Balsam Bough Tips.

NECKWEAR	
Cape and Mésaline Windsor Ties, in all the popular colors.....	25c to 50c
Christmas Bows and Novelties, boxed.....	25c to 50c
Oriental Lace Vestees and Collars, in very fine pattern laces.....	50c and 1.00
Long Sleeve Gimpes, plain net and lace trimmed.....	1.50 to 3.00
Organdy Collars and Gimpes.....	25c to 1.50
Assortment of Collars, organdy and lace trimmed.....	25c
ART EMBROIDERIES	
250 Sofa Pillows silk or satin covered, many designs. Special at.....	89c
Laundry and Shoe Bags, large variety of patterns.....	38c, 50c, 75c
DRESS AND WAIST PATTERNS	
Waist Patterns, colored madras, 3 yds. in box. Per box.....	59c to 88c
Dress Patterns, percale and voile, fine range of colors in the volume.....	1.00 and 1.25
TABLE LINENS—TOWELS	
All Hand-Woven Madeira Napkins, 6 in box. Price per box.....	2.50 to 3.75
Torcheron and Fllet Scarfs and Table Covers to match (one lot), each.....	1.12
Set of Table Linens, boxed, consisting of 1 cloth and half dozen napkins to match; in endless variety of patterns. Price per box.....	4.38 to 12.50
Pair of Traycloths, boxed, in large variety of patterns. Price per box.....	50c to 2.00
Extra size Bath Towels, stamped for embroidery. Each.....	39c
HANDKERCHIEFS	
Men's and Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, all pure linen.....	12 1/2c to 50c
The new wide hem all linen Handkerchiefs, for men and women; all pure linen.....	25c and 50c
Children's Handkerchiefs—Novelties in fancy boxes—Mother Goose, kitten, playtime and other fetching juvenile designs.....	15c to 50c
Handkerchiefs with Pen-Sketched Animal Designs, each.....	25c
Women's Hand-Emb. Madeira and Armonian Handkerchiefs, all pure linen.....	25c to 2.00
Men's Hemstitched Corded Handkerchiefs, in latest designs.....	25c to 1.00
Fancy Scarfs, crepe de chine, plain and colored novelties in floral designs.....	1.00 to 5.00
Kilted Silk Scarfs, in all colors.....	50c to 5.00
BED CLOTHING	
Figured Saten Covered Down Puffs, in Persian and floral designs, size 6x6.....	\$5.00, size 6x7.....\$6.50
Plain colored border to match.....	6.50 and 7.50
Special Printed Border Saten-Cover Down Puffs, in Persian designs, mitered into corners, same on both sides; (new this season).....	6.50 and 7.50
White Wool Blankets, assorted color borders, finished with 8-inch silk ribbon bindings; single bed size, \$5.00; double bed size, \$6.00; extra size, \$7.50.	
Fancy Brocaded Silk and Satin Covered Down Puffs, in the new Delft and old rose shades; full size.....	\$20 and up
A full line of Silk Quilts, filled with down or wool, in plain color and floral patterns.....	\$5, \$7.50, \$12, \$18

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GIRLS OF OTHER LANDS GUESTS AT Y. W. C. A.

Young women from France, Germany, Belgium, Poland and Switzerland met at the international reception given at the Young Women's Christian Association on Berkeley street yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the monthly entertainment for girls from other lands. Miss A. M. Mosher, who has charge of the work, was hostess. A program of music and readings was carried out, and refreshments were served.

Her Christmas Gift will be sure to please and easy to buy if you choose several pairs of

McCallum Silk Hosiery

Fine black silk hosiery of royal quality, Nos. 115 and 123. Silk hose in any color to match her new gown or suit. No. 123 (a few days' notice required for these). Our embroidered and lace foot hose also make very beautiful Christmas gifts.

Sold at the Best Shops

Send for handsome booklet "You Just Know She Wears Them"

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Northampton, Mass.



MR. GARDNER'S VIEWS GIVEN IN NAVAL INQUIRY

He Says United States Should
Not Be Penny Wise and
Pound Foolish in Her Ship
Building Program

WASHINGTON—That the United States should not be penny wise and pound foolish in her naval building was the contention of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican, before the House naval committee today. Mr. Gardner listed 12 completed battleships in "cold storage on account of our refusal to pay the bill for manning them." Nine battleships and many other lesser craft would still be unavailable for use had the United States been involved in the European war, he asserted.

"Eighty fighting vessels of our modern navy not available for battle in any emergency!" he exclaimed. "Think of it. And yet you talk about being prepared for war."

"Last year Admiral Vreeland told us we needed 100 submarines for harbor defense alone. Do you think we are going to get them? Not unless the people wake up and make music. The fact is we have been dawdling, and now comes Secretary Daniels and recommends submarines to the paltry number of eight or so."

He questioned the navy's reckoning on age of ships fit for the navy, and proposed "that a considerable number still linger like ghosts upon the navy list that have been gathered, in reality, to their fathers in their last long sleep."

That the United States really stands third or fourth in the naval powers of the world, was his contention. He criticized the committee for closing its hearings today "just when we were just beginning to get light."

"I predict that the testimony of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Fiske and Commander Stirling is the beginning of the end of soporific silence regarding naval preparedness," he said. "I admire them for their frankness."

Admiral Fiske's Views

That five years would be required to put the United States navy in the highest state of efficiency to meet a hostile fleet was stated by Rear Admiral Fiske before the committee Thursday. He is chief of the bureau of operations, member of the general board and a former president of the naval institute. He said "the navy was now deficient in aircraft, mines, scout cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, submarines and in number of trained officers and men; besides having no mine-sweepers." He expressed the opinion that an attacking fleet might begin sending its airships on bomb-dropping flights over New York from a range of 500 or 600 miles off the coast.

One navy, which was not named, the admiral said, was more efficient than the American fleet in gunnery. This he declared, however, was so only because the American marksmen had not been given adequate opportunity for practice.

German Raid Discussed

In speaking of the "highest state of efficiency" the officer explained that he had in mind the state of a certain unnamed power.

"I doubt if in five years' time we could get the navy up to a state of the highest efficiency," he said. "That is to the efficiency that one of the navies of Europe now has. I have even heard some officers say it was doubtful if it were possible to bring it up at all to that highest efficiency."

The German raid on the British coast was referred to several times, and the admiral said that if the British had had five or six fast submarines near the attacked ports the possibility of the bombardment would have been reduced. He said that if the German cruisers passed through English mines, the explanation might be "that by the wonderful system of spies Germany has it may have found out just where those mines were located." He added, though, that possibly the German cruisers carried mine sweepers.

Panama Canal Protection

Asked about the Panama canal, the admiral said no enemy could attack it so long as the American navy controlled the sea. With the fleet defeated, however, he thought there would be no security for this, "the most vulnerable part of our possessions."

"Could you mine there as well as anywhere else and protect the mouth of the Panama canal?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Could you prevent a hostile fleet from coming into the canal with those defenses there now?"

"I should say not." The fortifications alone, he explained, would not be sufficient, "because a hostile fleet could land men a few miles away."

Under further questioning the admiral said that the war would bring changes that no one could prophesy, and that among the possibilities was an agreement between some of the foreign nations "to let one another alone," on certain conditions which might involve the integrity of the Canal Zone.

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts was to be the final witness today.

STUDENTS HEAR SUFFRAGISTS

About 200 students were addressed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association last night, under the auspices of the Harvard Equal Suffrage League in Emerson D. She told of the spread of the movement through the country and announced that there were 50 college leagues in the United States. After the address the league held a business meeting.

HEADQUARTERS OF POLISH RELIEF ARE ESTABLISHED

Declare 25,000,000 Persons in
Need as Result of Current
Conditions

Quarters have been established by the Polish central relief committee at 37 Cross street, where the Polish Industrial Association will receive funds and other aid for the 25,000,000 inhabitants of Poland it claims to be affected by the European war.

In aid of the Belgian relief fund Miss Amy Lowell, sister of President Lowell of Harvard, last night in Steinert hall, read from her own poems. Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) read interludes of verse, and Hans Ebel of the Conservatory of Cracow assisted with piano music. The fund has now reached \$139,148.16.

Yesterday was the busiest day at central headquarters, 426 Boylston street, where the New England Belgian relief fund committee is receiving gifts of mixed clothing, boxes of new clothing, bales of blankets, cartons full of new shoes and small cash donations.

Nearly 1000 persons attended a performance of Gustav Freytag's popular comedy, "Die Journalisten," last evening at Jordan hall by the Deutscher Verein of Harvard University. The performance was for the benefit of the German relief fund.

Mrs. Curtis Guild announces \$1106.60 additional subscriptions to the Russian war fund.

EXPLANATIONS CLOSE PANAMA NAVAL AID CALL

Gov. Goethals Says Nothing Im-
proper Observed Beyond Wire-
less Offense—Colliers De-
sire to Clear as Merchantmen

WASHINGTON—Officially the request of Governor Goethals for naval vessels to maintain the neutrality of the Panama canal is regarded as a closed incident. Colonel Goethals, in a supplemental report, Thursday, said that, except for the improper sending of a wireless message by a British collier, he knew of no violations.

The British ambassador called at the state department to give assurances that there had been no intentional violations of neutrality by British vessels, and that the government was anxious to observe scrupulously the rules prescribed by the United States.

The cruiser Tacoma, ordered to the Canal Zone in response to Colonel Goethals' request, passed Guantanamo, Cuba, on her way to Colon. Secretary Daniels announced that orders would meet the cruiser to aid the Canal Zone authorities in any way needed to observe neutrality, and that if necessary other ships would be sent to the canal for this duty.

Two British steamships which have been supplying British cruisers in the Caribbean sea with coal and provisions have represented to Colonel Goethals at Panama that they have ended their service as naval auxiliaries and desire to be considered as merchantmen. As such they would be permitted to load fuel and supplies in the Canal Zone for a voyage to a British port.

Secretary Garrison wired Colonel Goethals for evidence as to whether the masters of these vessels are acting in good faith. It was said at the department that upon receipt of this evidence clearances as merchantmen in all probability would be granted the ships, as neither had been charged with violation of neutrality.

Even though the ships had passed through the canal with supplies for belligerent cruisers, their cargoes were not taken on at an American port, and under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, in times of peace and of war, are entitled to use the canal on an equal basis.

COL. GOETHALS PLANS MONTH'S LEAVE IN U. S.

COLON—Gov. George W. Goethals, accompanied by Mrs. Goethals, left for the United States Thursday on a month's leave of absence. He will spend Christmas with his children. Afterward Colonel Goethals will attend the sessions of the congressional appropriations committee in Washington, and in January will be in New York at the trial of John Burke, formerly in charge of the commissary department in the Canal Zone.

BOSTON READY FOR BIG MAIL RUSH

Postoffice officials declare they are better prepared this year for the Christmas rush than previously, especially as the parcel post work is not new to the mail clerks, as was the case last year. Superintendent Frank D. Johnson of the New England division of the railway mail service says that last year congestion was noticed about 10 days before Christmas and that now at a later date there has been no great rush.

A force of 1500 clerks will handle the railway mail, 200 being added from the civil service lists. Additional space has been obtained at the North and South stations, at a new postoffice on Dorchester avenue and at 181 Congress street. Careful notes of the parcel post taken last Christmas have helped the officials to plan for this season's rush.

ECONOMY PLAN CUTS DOWN NEW U. S. RIVER BILL

Harbor Appropriation Measure
as Completed by House Com-
mittee Reduces Estimates of
Army Engineers \$20,000,000

WASHINGTON—The annual river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying \$34,139,580 for waterway improvements throughout the country, was completed Thursday by the House river and harbor committee. In accordance with the economy program, estimates of the army engineers were reduced by nearly \$20,000,000, and the bill appropriates only for work on projects which have already begun and makes no provision for new undertakings. Following the defeat of the river and harbor bill at the last session of Congress and the appropriation of \$20,000,000 to maintain work on existing projects, the board of engineers submitted estimates aggregating \$53,000,000. These the committee reduced.

New England appropriations in the bill were:

Maine—Portland harbor, \$105,000; St. Croix river, \$50,000.

Massachusetts—Newburyport harbor, \$10,000; Boston harbor, \$200,000; Pollock Rip channel, \$125,000; Fall River harbor, \$12,000; Merrimack river, \$50,000.

Rhode Island—Point Judith harbor of refuge, \$75,000.

Connecticut—New Haven harbor, \$10,000; Thames river, \$14,500; Connecticut river below Hartford, \$30,000; Housatonic river, \$80,000.

All of the big improvement projects were involved in the reductions. The bill gives the Mississippi river \$6,937,000 out of \$10,500,000 recommended; the Ohio, \$5,684,000 of \$9,884,000; the Hudson, \$1,500,000 of \$3,670,000; the Tennessee, \$822,000 of \$3,000,000; the Columbia, \$1,985,000 of \$2,500,000; the Missouri, \$1,350,000 of \$2,500,000. The Delaware river receives the full estimate, a cash appropriation of \$1,500,000.

No Change in Methods Asked

The measure carries no legislative proposal to alter the present method of making appropriations for waterway improvements. No action was taken on various reform plans, including the proposal of Senator Newlands for the establishment of a commission to control river and harbor expenditures.

Representative Sparkman said that numerous legislative proposals, including the Newlands plan, were pending before the Senate committee which will consider the bill after it leaves the House, and that any action would come from the Senate side of the Capitol.

BILL WOULD ADD TO REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINATION

Primary Candidate, Not on Bal-
lot, Would Have to Get as
Many Votes as Signatures

Representative John B. Hull of Great Barrington filed today in the House a bill to provide that no person who is a candidate for a political office at a primary and whose name is not printed on the ballot therefor shall be deemed to be nominated unless he receives a number of votes equal to or exceeding the number of signatures which would be required by law to effect his nomination by a nomination paper.

Representative William M. McMorro of Boston filed a petition for legislation to shorten the official primary ballot by cutting down the membership of ward and town committees to one member and by abolishing delegations to state conventions of political parties.

The board of tax appeals, consisting of State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, State Auditor Frank H. Pope and Councillor John J. Hogan of Lowell, representing the Governor's council, heard today at the State House the appeals from the various cities and towns of the commonwealth against each other and against the commonwealth.

BENEFIT RECEIPTS ANNOUNCED

Total receipts for the Tammany ball at the Mechanics building Wednesday night amounted to \$8303.55 and the total expenses \$1180.86, according to an announcement at city hall today. Of this amount \$7000 is to be given to the Christmas basket fund and \$1000 to the toy fund of local newspapers.

NEW CARS APPROVED

Plans for the 100 center entrance trailer cars to be bought by the Boston Elevated for use in the East Boston tunnel and lines west from the Boylston street subway, submitted to the public service commission, were approved today.

COLUMBIA WRESTLERS WIN

NEW YORK—Columbia University wrestlers defeated a team representing the New York Athletic Club Thursday night in the Columbia gymnasium by the score 17 to 15. The collegians won four of the seven bouts.

PICTURES FOR CHILDREN

Another motion picture program will be provided for boys and girls tomorrow at Tremont Temple, under the direction of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

S. OF V. GIVE RECEPTION

Charles Russell Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, gave a reception and dinner to its new officers at the Quincy House last night.

POSTOFFICE PLANS PROMPT HANDLING OF HOLIDAY MAIL

Parcel Post This Year Promises
to Reach Highest Service Since
Instituted

WASHINGTON—All signs point toward the parcels post being of greater service this Christmas than at any time since the plan was inaugurated. Increased use is due to the raising of maximum weight following the rush of the holiday season last year. Postmaster-General Burleson and the postmen in the cities and towns and crossroads in the United States today are working hard to speed the machinery so that there will be prompt service at the homes of all the little girls and boys in America.

Not only will Uncle Sam this season transport millions of toys and books, boots and boxes of candy by parcel post, but the hundreds of thousands of Christmas dinners which organizations provide every year for the deserving will, according to Mr. Burleson, be brought to the recipients' doors by postmen.

Postmaster-General Burleson said today his department has been busy two months preparing for the Christmas business, and that everything is ready now for the rush. Postmasters in every city and town have been authorized to employ any needed number of assistants so that every piece intended for Christmas will be at its destination by Christmas day.

The postoffice department, he said today, expects to carry thousands of turkeys from farmers to their city patrons. Even a greater business than that of Thanksgiving is anticipated. As an evidence of the vast number of turkeys shipped for Thanksgiving, Mr. Burleson cited letters today from the postmasters of Minneapolis and St. Louis. At the postoffice of the former city over 3000 turkeys were received on Wednesday before Thanksgiving and in St. Louis, more than 2000.

GARRISON ARMY INCREASE PLAN NOW IN SENATE

Lodge Measure Would Increase
Efficiency of Mobile Land
Forces of United States as Sec-
retary of War Proposed

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Garrison's recommendations to increase the efficiency of the army were embodied in a bill introduced in the Senate Thursday by Senator Lodge and referred to the military affairs committee.

In his report the secretary of war discussed the "military preparedness" of the nation at length. The mobile army, so-called, that is the army which can be moved from place to place, was composed, he stated, of 2935 officers and 51,446 men, of which there were in continental United States on June 30 last, 1495 officers and 29,405 men, and this number, he estimated, would be decreased to 24,602 on account of details to the island possessions and Panama. He recommended recruiting immediately existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile army force to their full strength, which would require 25,000 men. He recommended also that the war department be authorized to obtain 1000 more officers.

With the regular army thus increased, the next necessity which the secretary of war described as "absolutely imperative" was the preparation of a reserve. The secretary proposed that the standing army be used as a school through which to pass men who come into it with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or 18 months, these men to constitute the necessary reserve.

Each of the recommendations is covered in the Lodge bill, which is as follows:

"A bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

"Be it enacted, etc., that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to fill up to their full strength the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile army forces, as recommended in the report of the secretary of war for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and that he be further authorized to appoint not more than 1000 officers for commands in this increased force.

"That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to discharge enlisted men from the service at the expiration of 18 months, if satisfied that they are proficient in the duties of a soldier.

"That the men discharged in accordance with the provision of section 2 of this act shall constitute a reserve and shall be subject to be called back to military service in time of war."

DETAILED TO PACIFIC DEFENSES

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. George T. Bartlett, commanding officer of this district of the coast artillery corps, has been ordered by the war department to leave at once for San Francisco, where he will take command of coast defenses. He is a veteran of the Spanish war.

MISSION BOARD CHANGES MADE

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Moss of Malden, George E. Briggs of Lexington and George C. Whitney have resigned from the board of managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The successor to Dr. Moss is the Rev. Allyn K. Foster of Worcester.

These Will Simplify the Fine Art of Useful Giving Imported Novelties

Holiday Gifts of An Exclusive Character
From Almost Every Corner of the Old World

There are two very important and attractive features to these articles—they are thoroughly practical and are uncommon. Most of these novelties were personally selected by our buyer in Europe and imported direct by us.

In many instances you will find these articles nowhere else in New England, which makes this splendid assortment particularly interesting and attractive for gift purposes. Some of these items are:

English Breakfast Warmers—In

nickel or copper; keeps the entire breakfast hot during the meal; very reasonably priced and thoroughly practical. Each 7.50, 10.00 and 12.00



Nickel Crumb Tray

and Scraper—New de-

sign; makes a very useful

gift. Complete, a

set 1.75



Apple Corer
and Cutter

Removes the

core and divides

the apple into 6

equal pieces at

one opera-

tion, ca. 20c

Others 1.00 to

2.00 each



Coaster Sets—

Round cut glass tray with

six cut glass tumbler

trays; price com-

plete 1.25

Seamless Jelly Moulds—Fluted pat-

tern, 3 sizes, made of one piece; cannot leak, in

3/4 pint, 1 pint and 1 quart sizes; 3

moulds for 25c

Auto Luncheon Baskets—The most

complete line in Boston, in basket or

leather; different

sizes 12.00 to 75.00

50 Wicker Auto Baskets, fitted for

2, 4 and 6 persons, will be disposed of at 1/2 former

prices.

Our Special

Auto Luncheon

Basket—

Fitted for four or

six persons, black

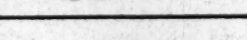
leather finish; lat-

est patterns, best

fitting, special

prices, 12.00

and 15.00



Reproductions of Old English Brass Goods

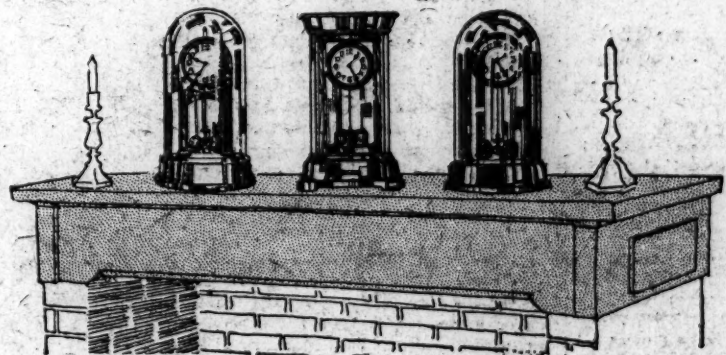
Dickens' Spoons	75c
Chestnut Roasters	3.50, 5.00, 6.50 and 8.00
London Bootblack Paper Weight	2.75
Candlesticks	3.75
Toast Forks	1.25
Lincoln Imported Door Knockers, large	3.75

Jordan Marsh Company

The Store That Is Filled with Useful Gifts

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

A "Never-Wind" Clock for the Home



NO, it isn't expensive—and, no, you don't need to have your house wired in order to run it.

Just a small dry battery keeps it going for months, and when one battery wears out, it is easily replaced with another. It's done in a moment, we have them for sale, and they cost but a few cents.

Think of the many times your clocks have stopped because you forgot to wind them—think of the inconvenience you've been caused, because you didn't know the time—think of the trains you've missed—the late meals—the appointments unkept. Then think of having a clock that never had to stop—that never had to be wound—seldom touched, in fact, but that nevertheless kept correct time, and that you could always depend upon.

Isn't this the clock you've been looking for these many years? It must be, for it's

the only clock of that kind—and since its invention thousands of people have bought them—used them, and have said that words fail to express their merits. One of the most prominent jewelers in this country says: "It's the greatest advance in clock construction for three hundred years."

You needn't doubt, if it does seem too good to be true, for you can see and examine one of these clocks at your leading local jewelers.

We have literature we will be glad to give you, or send you if you wish, or we will explain personally and show you how it works.

But no matter what way you go about it—or how—find out—prove these statements for yourself—and you'll buy a G. S. Tiffany Never-Wind Clock, as others are doing.

The manufacturer guarantees it, and we guarantee it—you're not taking a chance. See it today at your local leading jewelers.

G. S. Tiffany
Buffalo, N. Y.
Never-Wind Clock

SHEPHE, CRUMP & LOW CO., 147 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
LESTER CREEP, 47 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.
JOHN W. WALKER, City Hall Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE HARDY & HAYES CO., 315 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOWE BROTHERS, 418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
T. & E. DICKINSON & CO., 475 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
T. C. TANKE, 378 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. S.—Write for literature if you haven't time to drop in.

RAISE IN FARES ON JAN. 1 SAID TO BE UNLIKELY

Chairman Macleod of Public Service Commission Says Board Can Take No Action Until Railroads Are Heard

Suspension of the new passenger rates on the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, effective Jan. 1, is likely although the Massachusetts public service commission has taken no definite action yet, says Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, today.

Communication with the presidents or counsel of the railroads today is expected to result in setting a date for another hearing to complete the testimony and to give an opportunity for the appearance of James H. Hustis, president, and Marcus P. Knowlton, chairman of the federal trustees of the Boston & Maine, who have signified their willingness to testify. These men will give their official reasons for approving the request of Charles M. Burt, general passenger agent, for increased passenger rates and will also disclose what methods of reorganization have been undertaken to assure the proper expenditure of the extra money.

The new date is not expected to come until after Jan. 1.

Would Bring in \$300,000

Mr. Burt made the remark at the hearing yesterday that the road would secure \$300,000 additional annually by the new tariff although he had previously stated that there were about as many reductions as advances in the respective community rates. This brought forth the comment of John F. Meaney, member of the commission, that it was a revision upwards.

The hearing occupied both morning and afternoon sessions yesterday but the Boston & Albany and New Haven railroads were not disposed of. This necessitated calling a continued hearing.

Meanwhile, it is expected, that the board of directors will give its formal sanction to the petition of the management for the new tariff now filed with the commission. The omission of this approval yesterday caused Mr. Macleod to rule that the hearing must be continued on an informal basis inasmuch as the law required that tariffs should be filed with the authority of the directors.

The commission may decide to allow the 30 days' notice already given to the present petition to apply to the new one when appended with the ratification of the directors. The testimony of yesterday was not entered in the records.

Protest Against Rates

Protest against the new tariffs was directed mainly against the schedules of the Boston & Maine by representatives of communities along the road. Lynn was most conspicuous by number and had the preference by application in submitting objections, although many other cities and towns were equally decisive in their attitudes.

Mayors Foster of Gloucester, Hurley of Salem, Kane of Lawrence, O'Halloran of Marlboro and Taylor of Medford; City Solicitor Arthur G. Wadleigh, Ralph S. Bauer, and William M. Day, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and others of Lynn; Edward F. Curtin, president of the Board of Trade and others of Medford; H. G. Dyson of Hudson, John L. Osborne of Marblehead, former Senator Samuel W. George of Haverhill, John F. Foster of the West Somerville Civic Association, Guy C. Richards, city solicitor of Beverly; Representative Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, and others from Winchester, Athol, Marlboro, Malden and Topsfield were heard in opposition to the increased rates on the Boston & Maine. S. M. Holman, secretary of the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce; and F. L. Sherman of the Mansfield Board of Trade spoke against the New Haven tariffs.

The hearing room was crowded when Mr. Bent opened with his statement of the road's position.

ANNUITY DECIDED BY TEACHERS FUND

Compromising between \$144 and \$120, the trustees of the Boston teachers' retirement fund agreed last evening on a payment of \$132 to each annuitant during the next year. This will be paid in monthly instalments of \$11 and is a decrease of \$48 from the total amount paid heretofore.

This decision was reached only after long debate between the trustees present, who were Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer, School Committee George E. Brock and Joseph Lee, Frederick A. Tupper, Lincoln Owen, Loeb P. Howard, Florence Goodfellow, Abbie G. Abbott and Alfred Bunker, secretary to the trustees. The fund amounts to approximately \$510,000.

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER ELECTS
WALTHAM, Mass.—Mrs. Lucia M. Lawrence has been elected worthy matron of Electa chapter, No. 19, O. E. S. Other officers elected were: Associate matron, Mrs. Lizzie M. Barton; secretary, Mrs. Nora S. Smiley; treasurer, Miss S. Frank Ray; conductor, Mrs. Kittie Kittredge; associate conductor, Miss Mabel Richards.

APALACHIAN CLUB LECTURE

Among the lectures arranged by the Appalachian Mountain Club for this month is that by Rosewell B. Lawrence in Huntington hall this evening on "A Trip to the Hawaiian Islands." Tomorrow the members go on a trip to Winchester.

FRESHMEN VOTING ON CLASS OFFICERS AT HARVARD

Four Candidates for President and Three or More for Each Other Place

Harvard University freshmen are holding their first class election today in Phillips Brooks House. The candidates named by the student council committee have been augmented by nominations made by students.

These are the nominations:
For president—Horace A. Quimby 2d, Springfield; William J. Murray, Natick; Alex Putnam, Philadelphia; Morrill Wiggins, Boston.

For vice-president—John H. Franklin, New York; Frederick H. Harvey, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas C. Thatcher, Yarmouthport.

For secretary-treasurer—George A. Percy, Arlington; William F. Robinson, Philadelphia; Hampton Robb, Cleveland; Paul Squibb, Barnstable, N. J.

For student council—Three to be elected—Joseph R. Busk, New York; Powell M. Cabot, Brookline; Hallowell Davis, Brookline; Worthington Davis, New York; Thomas H. Enwright, Fall River; David M. Little, Jr., Salem; Ludwig K. Moorehead, Andover; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop; Mosely Taylor, Boston; William Silverman, New York; Du-gald C. Jackson, Brookline.

WALSH COUNCIL REFUSES TO PAY ANY OVERDRAFTS

Following a meeting of the executive council late yesterday it was announced that the council had declined to pay out of the extraordinary expense fund any overdraft of state boards or departments. It was explained that the council believed that such payments would be in effect appropriations additional to the amounts allowed the respective boards and departments by the Legislature.

Action was deferred until Tuesday, when the council will meet again, on the request of the Massachusetts commission on the Panama Pacific Exposition that of its total appropriation there be set aside \$171,000 for the commission to apportion among the exhibits representing Massachusetts.

The special commission appointed to investigate rates of insurance was authorized to establish quarters for a year and to appoint John J. Cummings of Boston secretary at an annual salary of \$2000.

Benjamin A. Thurlow of Lynn, a civil war veteran employed by the metropolitan park commission, was awarded on a pension by a vote of the council.

The council will give a hearing next week on the question of the purchase by the state of land in Waltham for the establishment of a hospital. It is understood that the Waltham city government desires to be heard.

AERO CLUB LIFTS BAN ON FLIGHT ABOVE CITIES

NEW YORK—Hereafter aviators holding the "expert" certificate issued by the Aero Club of America may pass over cities in their flights if they wish.

The rule against over-city flight was revoked by the club at a meeting of the club governors last night.

It was explained that, as the governors of the Aero Club feel it will not be long before aeroplanes are used for general transportation, and as the progress in the art of flying has reached a high mark, they decided to remove the measure, which had been passed to restrict activities of untrained aviators.

COASTAL TRADE USES CANAL MOST

WASHINGTON—The tolls on vessels making use of the Panama canal reached and passed the \$1,000,000 mark Nov. 18, representing dues collected from 267 vessels, of which 30 were in ballast on noncargo boats. The receipts, which began with \$11,610 prior to Aug. 15, when the canal was used by barges only, reached \$387,242 for the month of October, showing a substantial and progressive increase.

The largest part of the traffic was made up of coast-bound trade between the east and the west coasts of America, which made up more than 600,000 tons of the total tonnage of 1,297,484.

MEYER LONDON OF NEW YORK SPEAKS

Attributing the European war to efforts to achieve commercial supremacy, Meyer London, elected to be a Socialist member of Congress from the twelfth New York district, last night delivered an address on "Socialism and the War" before about 2000 persons.

The addresses of greeting to Mr. London were by M. Rosenberg of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, Joseph Sayvitz of the Jewish State Federation Socialist Party, Samuel Zorn of the United Garment Workers and Caroline Dexter of New York.

GRAIN EMBARGO RENEWED

GAIVESTON, Tex.—An embargo on grain for the port of Galveston has been reestablished by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad. The order replacing the restriction on wheat has been made effective, says a special to the Dallas News.

DORCHESTER TO GAIN BY PLAN OF REDIVIDING CITY

Instead of the Present Dozen House Representatives on Beacon Hill the Voters of That Section Would Have 21

If the city council redistricts Boston, as it is required to do by act of the Legislature before Jan. 1, Dorchester, when the General Court accepts the plan, will have 21 representatives in the Legislature instead of 12.

Redivision of the city into 26 wards, with the voting strength of each ward about 4300, is progressing steadily. City Clerk Donovan, Assistant City Clerk Doyle and Clerk of Committees Dwyer have drawn up a plan for the councilmen and everything points to a redistricting with a minimum of politics.

The law requires redistricting every 10 years, but it is 20 since the city council last performed this duty. In 1895 the present ward lines were established and since then these political boundaries have not changed. Ward 26, Hyde Park, has been added to the original 25.

Rearrangement of the city wards and precincts will make counting of votes easier.

For several years, because the council has failed to redivide the city, from 24,000 to 25,000 voters have not had proportionate representation in the Legislature.

Redistricting the city will not change the city government, as the city council is elected at large instead of by district.

Here is the law requiring the city council to redistrict Boston:
"Acts of 1914, chapter 63—An act relative to the redivision of the city of Boston into wards.

"Section 1—The city council of the city of Boston shall, before the first day of January, in the year 1915, make a new division of the territory of the city of Boston into not less than 24 wards and not more than 36 wards. The boundaries of the wards shall contain, as nearly as can be ascertained and as may be consistent with well-defined limits to each ward, an equal number of voters. The city clerk shall forthwith give notice in writing to the secretary of the commonwealth of the number and designations of the wards so established.

"Section 2—For all elections held prior to the annual state primary and state election in the year 1916, and for the assessment of taxes for the year 1915, the wards as existing previous to such redivision shall continue, and for the said purposes the election officers shall be appointed and hold office, and voting lists shall be prepared and all other things required by law shall be done as if no such redivision had been made. For all other purposes the redivision shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1916."

In 1895 the city council made a complete change in the ward boundaries of Boston and that has stood until the present time. In 1905 the council attempted to redivide the city and a committee was named. A plan was drawn up and discussed.

One city official who was in touch with what was done at that time says that the Republican and Democratic members of the then city council decided that there was nothing for either party to gain by redistricting. The committee was consulted and the plan for redivision was never reported.

SALEM UNEMPLOYED TO WORK ON STREETS

SALEM, Mass.—Hundreds of unemployed will be offered work Monday on the reconstruction of streets. It was originally intended to put this work off until spring, but because of the large numbers of unemployed it has been decided to start at once. Thirteen streets will be widened or extended. Monday work of extending Jackson street will begin. This calls for expenditure in wages of \$4500. This form of relief was decided upon after a well attended meeting this evening in city hall, called by Mayor Hurley to devise means of relieving the situation.

RADCLIFFE FRESHMEN ELECT CLASS OFFICERS

Radcliffe freshmen yesterday elected Ruth Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y., president of their class. Miss Pennock is a sister of Stanley Pennock, Harvard's all-American guard. Katharine Ham of Cambridge was elected vice-president; Sophie Morris of Chicago, secretary, and Dorothy Marsh of New York, treasurer. This is the first time that the majority of class officers at Radcliffe have come from outside New England. The Radcliffe juniors and senior "proms" will be Jan. 18 and 19.

CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice was hostess at a luncheon tendered the executive board of the Fathers and Mothers Club Thursday afternoon at the Woman's City Club house. At the business session that followed a nominating committee was appointed, with Mrs. William M. Allen named as chairman.

LECTURE RECITALS PLANNED
Notwithstanding the fact that there is to be no opera in Boston this winter the Boston Y. M. C. A. is putting on the Hubbard opera lecture recitals. The first of these is to be given in Jacob P. Bates hall this Saturday evening, Dec. 19. Floyd Baxter is to be at the piano. This is the first of a series of five which are to be given during the winter.

HELP WORKLESS BY CARRYING PLANS OUT NOW IS PLEA

Boston City Federation Urges Civic and Private Use of Unemployed

With a view to relieving unemployment in this city a vote was passed by the Boston City Federation at its meeting yesterday in the home of Mrs. Mary Kehew, 29A Chestnut street, to ask Mayor Curley to begin work on the Old Colony boulevard. Private persons and business men planning future work were urged to have it done now as a means of relieving the situation.

Miss Marian Nichols presided. Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the federation, told of needy cases that had come under her observation.

Robert D. Valentine, chairman of the Massachusetts state committee on unemployment, gave an account of its efforts to coordinate all existing relief agencies.

Boswell F. Phelps, chief of the labor division of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, said that on Tuesday 2172 people had applied at the state employment bureau for work—712 skilled, 688 unskilled, 346 boys and 426 skilled women—and that on that same day only 41 people applied for help, 16 of them undertaking to give only a day's work.

NEW POWER SUPPLY SOURCE FOR U. S. CAPITAL IS URGED

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Gen. Dan C. Kingman, chief of engineers, has followed in the footsteps of his predecessors in recommending that the water power at the Great Falls of the Potomac, 20 miles above Washington, be developed as a source of permanent power supply for the capital. General Kingman asks Congress to set aside \$3,000,000 for preliminary work, one third to be applied to construction for increased water supply, and \$2,000,000 for power construction.

General Kingman takes the position that the federal government, as the largest prospective consumer, should assume control of the project and operate the plant. The rapidly increasing population of Washington, it is pointed out, is taxing the water supply to the limit.

The Great Falls proposition was first proposed several years ago. The power is now all going to waste, and yet it is sufficient, say the experts, to light all the streets and buildings of Washington, and furnish power for street cars and for other purposes.

NEW GOVERNMENT DOCK NOW IN USE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The big dock, which the Dominion government contractors have been working on night and day for eight months, and which is specially designed for use by the Canadian Pacific railway, was formally opened recently, under the auspices of the St. John Board of Trade.

Messrs. Hazen and Rogers, and Mr. G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C. P. R., were met at the railway station by a procession of dock laborers and workmen over a mile in length. Banners bore such legends as "We did the dredging," "We did the concrete work," "We built the cribs." The distinguished visitors were escorted to the Union Club, where a luncheon under the auspices of the Board of Trade was given.

In the afternoon, by a simple ceremony, the dock was formally opened, and several thousand people listened to optimistic addresses by the retiring president of the board, J. M. Robinson, who acted as chairman, Messrs. Hazen, Rogers, Pugsley, Bosworth and Manning Doherty, manager of the contracting company. The federal ministers promised that the work of harbor development on the west and east sides would continue, and that the dry dock, now in course of construction at East St. John, would be enlarged to 1150 feet, making it of equal size with the dry docks at Esquimaux on the Pacific and Halifax.

STEEL PRESIDENTS CONFER ON WAGES

NEW YORK—The presidents of the leading subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation are concluding a two days' session here today. Elbert H. Gary and other leaders in the parent company are in attendance. No details concerning the proceedings were made public.

Among the more important matters to be decided by the presidents are the wage schedules, which until recently seemed in line for sweeping reductions, including the salaries of the chairman and presidents. However, with the more cheerful outlook in the trade, based largely on the belief of an increased foreign demand, it is thought that such action may be withheld.

STUDY ROOM PLANNED AT WALTHAM HIGH

WALTHAM, Mass.—To increase study among pupils of the local high school, it is proposed to open an afternoon study room in the school. The school authorities, finding that many of the pupils do not study at home for various reasons, believe that this will be helpful. A teacher will be in charge of the room, which will be open each day except Friday.

CONDITIONS AT BORDER SAID TO BE IMPROVING

No Renewal of the Firing at Naco Following Conference Between General Bliss and Governor Maytorena

WASHINGTON—Conditions at Naco are rapidly improving according to advice reaching here today. There has been no renewal of the firing by the forces of Governor Maytorena following the conference between his chief of staff and General Bliss. It is now hoped that when General Scott, chief of staff, reaches the border the acuteness of the situation will have worn off and that he will find all concerned ready to listen to reason.

The administration is determined that there shall be no further violation of American territory. The precedent established now at Naco will rule in the future. The President has determined that all Mexicans must understand that American territory shall be respected.

Advices received today say that Maytorena apparently has abandoned his plans for a general assault on the trenches in front of Naco held by General Hill's Carranzista forces.

Reports from several sources today indicate successes for the convention forces. Zapata has taken Puebla and is driving the Carranzistas eastward. Villa's troops are moving against Colima, and he is also massing troops for possible fighting near Torreon.

WILLIAM J. GARRITY IS WORSHIPFUL MASTER

Past Master Walter L. Lansil had the assistance of Past Master Atwood when he installed the officers in the lodge of Eleusis, A. F. & A. M., in the temple Thursday night. James E. Thomas concluded his term as master. The new list is: William J. J. Garrity, W. M.; Corril E. Bridges, S. W.; Frank L. Burt, J. W.; Albert Partridge, T.; John H. Nichols, S.; the Rev. Edward A. Horton and the Rev. Henry E. Edinburg, C.; Arthur E. Atwood (P. M.), M.; William H. Richardson, S. D.; Curtis H. Burt, J. B.; Howard G. Reynolds, S. S.; Ralph H. Boyden, J. S.; Wilfred A. French, I. S.; William H. Gerrish, organist; B. Wesley Brown (P. M.), tyler.

ARRANGE BRIGHTON TRANSFER

Beginning Saturday, additional free transfer privileges will be established at the junction of Harvard and Commonwealth avenues, Brighton, and conductors will issue transfer checks to passengers upon request at time of payment of fare good for transfer at that point from inbound Commonwealth avenue cars to inbound Harvard avenue-Harvard street cars; or from outbound Harvard street-Harvard avenue cars to outbound Commonwealth avenue cars.

VERMONT DAUGHTERS MEET

Delegates who attended the autumn meetings of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs read reports at the meeting of the Daughters of Vermont Club yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome.



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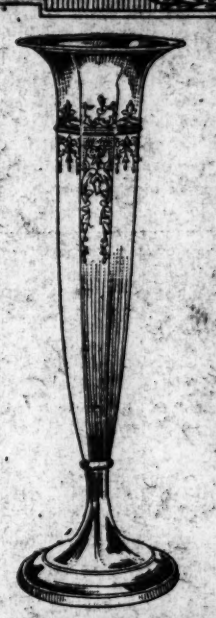
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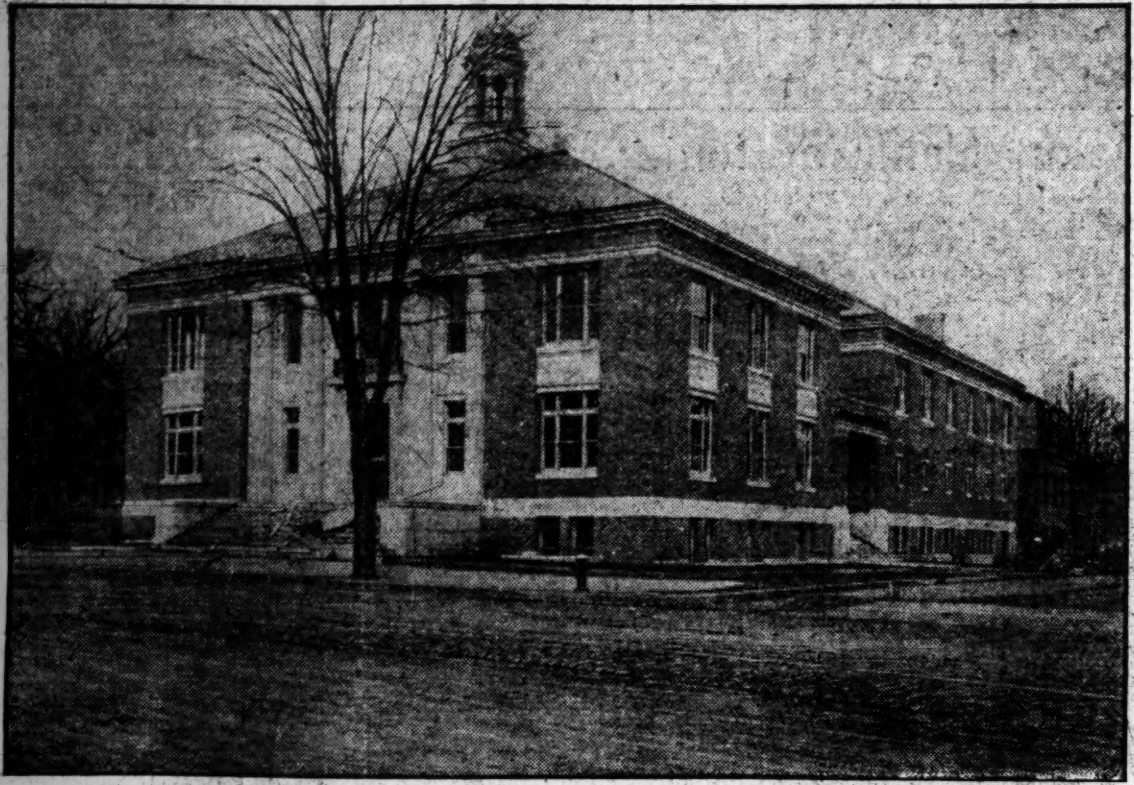
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Advertisements

For Tuesday's and Friday's Papers

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New town hall, Leominster, Mass., to be ready the first of the year

MR. LANE TELLS HOW TO MAKE INDIAN CITIZENS

U. S. Government Aim to Equip Them by Special Education Shown as Compulsory Plan Which Will Extend for Years

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane is acting immediately on his newly announced policy to free the American Indians from government guardianship. It is not something to be completed in a year, or 10 years, he says, but an aim toward which the government must start with a definite plan. His purpose is to place the Indians on their own responsibility as rapidly as practicable, by specialized education, so they may become assimilated into American citizenship as other races have been to make up the cosmopolitan nation.

A large number—perhaps thousands—are ready now to cease being federal wards. These will be given the status of free American citizens just as quickly as the machinery can be set in motion. Some of this number are anxious for their freedom, the secretary says, and will get it as their right; others, who are ready for the step but who prefer to be wards of the government because it exempts their property from taxation, will be made to shift for themselves whether they want to or not.

By far the largest class, however, are those who are not yet capable of self-dependence; these will be subjected to a systematic plan of education and training which will have the definite purpose of eventually qualifying them for their freedom, which freedom will be given as soon as they are fit.

Plans for Selection

Three men are to be appointed by the secretary of the interior to spend their time on reservations investigating and reporting upon Indians ready for citizenship. These three will be men thoroughly accustomed to Indians. Care will be taken to see that only Indians clearly equipped to protect themselves are recommended. Each case will be watched for developments with a view to profiting by experience.

The cases will be handled individually, regardless of tribes or nations, at first. It is believed, however, that before long the Creek nation will follow the Cherokee nation into history and all the Creeks will become citizens, except perhaps a few who as yet are regarded as incapable.

"It is high time we were moving toward a solution of the Indian problem," said Secretary Lane to the Monitor correspondent. "Both for the good of the Indian and to remove a burden from the government we should hasten the day when the Indian will have the same relation to the government as has any other citizen. As a ward, clothed, fed and supplied with all he wants without effort, the Indian will never amount to anything. He needs ambition. He needs to be put to work and to realize that his livelihood depends upon his individual industry. He cannot be forced to work, but he can be led."

Now to Force Issue

"We have been granting citizenship to Indians before, but here is the essential difference: heretofore we have freed Indians and given them citizenship only upon their own application. It has been a law of which the Indian could avail himself if he chose. But we have had no policy relative to it. Now we propose that the government shall take the initiative and put the Indians on their own resources as soon as they are ready for it, whether they ask it or not. Most Indians are ignorant of this law and do not know they can become citizens. Most Indians are not ready for it. But we propose to educate them systematically with this particular step in view, and when they are ready, turn them out."

This is in line with the administration's Philippine policy, the difference being that the Filipinos are to become an independent nation, if the Wilson policy prevails, whereas the Indians are to become citizens of the United States.

President Wilson is interested in the plan, but relies largely upon Secretary Lane in matters of this kind. It is after careful personal investigation,

with visits to the reservations, that the secretary has decided upon his course. He wrote 300 letters to representative Indians throughout the country, asking their opinions regarding his proposal. Nearly all agreed that it was the best thing to do; most of them were enthusiastic over it; a few wanted to remain government wards, for the purpose of evading taxation.

A new Indian policy as radical as this, reaching to the very foundation of the Indian social structure and contemplating the ultimate abolishment of the Indian bureau, ordinarily would attract considerable opposition and adverse comment, were it not that Franklin K. Lane has a reputation for conservatism.

Counter Arguments Seen

The argument against the policy is that to separate the Indians from government protection, unless most wisely done, would put them at the mercy of a horde of unscrupulous attorneys and others who would seek to rob them of their property, again making the Indians public charges. The secretary's answer to this is that he will endeavor to see that it is wisely done. He admits that some may be fleeced in the experiment, but insists that it is better to let the Indian go his way to success or to destruction than to keep alive in him the belief that he is to remain a ward of the government.

There is some contention, also, that to free the Indian against his will would be a breach of trust or possibly a violation of the law, but the secretary says he has ample authority.

CHICAGO HEARS PLEA OF GOOD ROADS ACTION

Fifth American Congress, Largely Attended, Considers Details of Movement to Provide Better Highways in United States

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—Illinois day, which opened the fifth American good roads congress and good roads show here Tuesday, filled the city with road engineers, road contractors, material men and automobile enthusiasts from every state in the Union and from most of the provinces of Canada.

The Illinois delegation present at the roads rally in the Hotel LaSalle was very large, the beginning of hard road construction this autumn under the new state aid bill having aroused general interest and enthusiasm in road improvement.

"At a recent meeting," said A. D. Gash, chairman of the Illinois state highway commission, "I was introduced as the gentleman from the state having the worst roads in America. Twenty years hence, if I am introduced at any convention it will be as the gentleman from the state with the best roads in America. The trouble has not been that Illinois has not spent money, but that we have had no system. Now, however, we have a system; the new state aid road law gives us something to work with and we are beginning to get results. We are at work on a system which, when completed, will bring every farmer, no matter how remote his home lies, within four and a half miles of a modern concrete or brick highway. To complete this system will mean an outlay of \$180,000,000. Each farmer will have to pay only eight cents an acre for 20 years, and during that time will be enjoying the advantages of a splendid highway past his door."

The congress was opened when Mayor Harrison of Chicago pressed an electric button and started the road machinery on exhibition into action. L. E. McGinn, commissioner of public works of the city, welcomed the visitors, on behalf of Mayor Harrison. Mr. Gash spoke on behalf of Governor Dunne, who was unable to be present, and J. D. Shoup told the delegates and members of the American Road Builders Association how much the Chicago Association of Commerce was willing to do to further road improvement.

DR. MURLIN TO BE HONORED

A reception and dinner in honor of President Murlin will be given tonight at the Boston Art Club by the members of the faculty of Boston University.

TOWN HALL IN LEOMINSTER IS NEARLY FINISHED

New Building Erected to Replace One Burned Five Years Ago Will Be Dedicated Early Next Year—Carefully Planned

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—After five years of careful deliberation in estimating the present and future needs of Leominster, a new town hall has been erected to replace the one destroyed by fire, and it will be dedicated early in the coming year. The old town hall, erected in 1896 at a cost of \$100,000, was burned on Dec. 22, 1909, and since then the business affairs of Leominster, the second largest town in the state, have been conducted in offices located in many sections of the place, some even in remote corners partitioned off in various buildings owned by the town and which had passed their usefulness on account of Leominster's rapid growth and development.

The new building is of colonial design, with exterior finish of tapestry brick of an ecrú shade, with sandstone and granite trimmings. It has a frontage on West street of 74 feet and extends on Church street to a depth of 175 feet. The structure is divided into two sections, the assembly hall being at the rear. The hall has a seating capacity of 1300, divided between the main floor and the balcony.

The balcony is fitted with permanent folding chairs. The seats on the lower floor are of a portable folding pattern that can be removed readily in order to make the polished maple floor available for other purposes. The stage is a mere lecture platform, it having been decided by a preferential mail vote not to replace the large stage and scenic equipment for theatrical performances of the first building.

At the sides of the main floor are toilet, rest and retiring rooms for both men and women, fitted and furnished in the highest style of decorative art. The assembly hall is plainly finished in golden oak. The ceilings and proscenium arch are finished in old ivory, the walls and panels in delicate ecrú shades.

Beneath the assembly hall is a banquet room seating 500, connected with a kitchen and serving rooms. The boiler rooms for heating and the motor rooms for the storage of power that provides for ventilation, according to the duct system, are beneath the stage or platform.

The first section of the building rises to a height of two stories to conform with the height of the assembly hall at the rear. There are four office rooms on each floor, and as many more in the basement. Each office is approximately 20x30 feet besides connecting private offices, fire and damp proof vaults for the storage of documents, both active and inactive, toilet rooms and lavatories. The finish corresponds with the furnishings of golden polished oak. The vaults are supplied with movable book files and filing cabinets and other appliances for doing business in the most approved modern form. Entrance to the building from the front is gained by ascending an easy flight of granite steps that lead to the main corridor, which extends to the entrance doors of the assembly hall and is finished with marble wainscoting and floors of mosaic tile.

There is a separate entrance to the assembly hall on Church street, also gained by ascending granite steps which lead to a separate corridor, from which a flight of marble stairs lead to the basement and second floor.

The building commands a fine view of Monument square, the center of the mercantile section. The buildings committee, who have engineered its construction as representative of the town, are men of high standing. The list includes, Everett B. Richardson, chairman; Patrick H. Kililea, sinking fund commissioner; clerk; Joseph P. Holman, George M. Kendall and Chairman Henry F. Sawtelle of the selectmen, who is now serving his fifth term as member of the board, four years as chairman.

When furnished complete, the building will have cost \$150,000.

MR. NAON MAY BE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

If Next Election Should So Decide, Says Prof. Hays, Country Will Have Leader Who Will Advance Its Interests

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—Prof. Willet M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, has returned from Argentina, where he spent almost two years assisting the government of the country in the work of setting up new educational machinery and in a general way improving educational standards.

"I have been greatly impressed with the popularity in Argentina of Romulo S. Naon, ambassador to the United States," said Professor Hays today. "There is a possibility that he may be the next president of Argentina, the election coming in about a year and a half, and if this should be the outcome, the country will have a chief executive who will be in position to advance its interests materially."

"For a number of years, prior to coming to the United States, Mr. Naon was minister of justice and education in Argentina, and while he has been absent from the country for several years, he still retains a wonderful hold upon the people."

"Mr. Naon has lived long enough in the United States to familiarize himself with American institutions. He is greatly pleased with many American ways of doing things, and my chief interest in him as a presidential possibility comes from my belief that he would in that office set forces in motion that would result in the rapid advancement of Argentina along all desirable lines. As a rule, the statesmen of South America are less broad in their views than he is. They are men in the main who have been concerned chiefly with domestic affairs, and who for that reason have paid too little attention to what has been going on in the rest of the world. In cases where they have come under foreign influence that influence has been European. It is my belief that South America will prosper most and its people be most contented if there can be an adoption there of some of the characteristic ideas of government incorporated in the American system. With these ideas Mr. Naon is familiar, just as he is familiar with those of Europe. As President of Argentina I believe he would use his wide knowledge of what the rest of the world is doing in the way of government, to materially advance the interests of his own people."

OPEN BUILDING IN CHARLESTOWN

Capt. Michael J. Goff and the patrolmen of division 15 moved into their new police station in the new \$125,000 Municipal building in City square, Charlestown, yesterday afternoon. Work on the new building was started 13 months ago.

The new Municipal building replaces the old Charlestown city hall and will contain the Charlestown court room and court offices, besides the Charlestown branch of the Boston police. The building is of colonial architecture, built of hard burned brick, and is fireproof throughout. It has a frontage in City square of 100 feet and is 86 feet in depth.

SIMMONS GIRLS VOTE NEW COLLEGE PAPER

More than 300 students at Simmons College held their first mass meeting yesterday and unanimously voted to publish a new college paper. The first edition will probably make its appearance soon after the quarterly is issued, the first week in February. The new paper will be run by the student body, with the cooperation of the faculty and the alumnae, and will later be substituted for the Quarterly.

RABBONI MASONIC INSTALLATION HELD

In retiring from the chair of Rabboni Masonic lodge of Dorchester last night, after occupying it two years, George T. Wiley was presented a past master's apron. Past Master Herbert M. Dodge presided over the installation. The new worshipful master is Charles S. Winne, and the election advanced all in the line.

J. L. BELSER IN CHAIR OF ST. PAULS LODGE

St. Paul Masonic lodge of South Boston held its sixty-seventh annual communication Thursday evening. Senior Warden Belser passed to the chair, Frank S. Littlefield retiring. The installation was conducted by Past Master William E. Harmon as marshal.

ZIONIST LEADERS COMING NEW YORK—The Federation of American Zionists has received a cablegram from Copenhagen announcing that Nahum Sokolow, the Jewish publicist, and Dr. Yechiel Tschlenow of Moscow, both members of the executive committee of the international Zionist organization, will arrive in this country about Jan. 4.

LESSER ENGINE HANDLERS GIVE WAGE TESTIMONY

CHICAGO—Locomotive engineers, who have been testifying for a week before the federal board of arbitration hearing the western railroad wage proposals, passed from the scene Thursday and the humbler stories of the firemen and hostlers began. Testimony of wages ranging from \$160 to \$220 a month ceased and the record got down to the \$2 a day of a Chicago hostler and the \$3 a day of a Texas fireman. John Hanley of Chicago was the last of the engineer witnesses. He testified as to conditions on suburban runs.

Frank Holloway of Downers Grove, Ill., 21 miles from Chicago, testified he is employed as a hostler by the Burlington, being senior hostler in his roundhouse. He travels on a pass from his home and works 12 hours a day. Hostlers have charge of engines in the roundhouses, deliver them to and receive them from the engineers, and at times run them in the yards and even on to the main tracks.

It is contended that they should be paid the same as engineers when they have to make runs on the main tracks, or \$4.75 a day of 10 hours, or the same as firemen, \$3.25 a day, if transferred to firing from hostler's service.

In smaller terminals the hostlers' work is done by engineers, and it is further demanded that at all points where six or more locomotives are handled within 12 hours hostlers shall be employed.

SHIPOWNERS OF BOSTON OPPOSE FEDERAL PLAN

Maritime Association Holds That Government Owned Merchant Marine Would Deter Private Enterprise From Investing

Government ownership of merchant steamers to relieve the scarcity of ocean tonnage, a proposition before Congress, is opposed by the Boston Maritime Association. This organization comprises owners and managers of the bulk of steam and sail tonnage in Massachusetts. It has issued a notice as to its attitude to Massachusetts Congressmen, the Senate committee on commerce and the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

Four reasons for its opposition to the project are advanced by the association, namely:

First—The proposition is against all precedent and entirely foreign to the purpose for which the government exists, and is distinctly a move toward general government ownership, and must, if accomplished, lead to government aid for all interests wherever it may be shown that they require aid.

Second—The existing apparent scarcity of tonnage and attendant high freight rate is due entirely to the war, the warring countries being the principal owners of tonnage engaged in overseas trade. The closing of the war will liberate probably 5,000,000 tons for ordinary overseas freighting, which will result in an immediate drop in rates to the low, unremunerative basis existing before the war.

Third—The apparent inability of shippers to secure tonnage is due rather to an inability on their part to obtain marine insurance on cargoes and on the part of the owners to properly cover insurance on their vessels, coupled with their refusal to send tonnage to mined territory. The destruction of practically all hostile ships lately engaged in preying upon non-neutral tonnage will immediately increase the amount of tonnage available and result in a lower basis of freight rates.

Fourth—The establishment of a government-owned fleet is sure to deter private enterprise from investing in and building up our merchant marine, and will also tend to reduce the value of tonnage already built.

CABINET FILLED BY NEW PREMIER

ST. JOHN, N. B.—C. J. Clarke, the new premier of New Brunswick, on Thursday completed the organization of the provincial government. All the members of the Flemming cabinet were retained with the exception of the attorney-general, to which office J. B. M. Baxter of St. John was appointed. In addition to his duties as premier, Mr. Clarke will act as commissioner of lands and mines.

To Get MAXIMUM Traction They All Use

Weed Chains

THE man who stands up for the so-called anti-skid tires knows, when it comes right down to the facts, that for snowy, icy or muddy roads the only effective anti-skid device that can be absolutely relied upon at all times and under all conditions is Weed Anti-Skid Chains.

In starting the machine through the snow barrier by the roadside or in stopping it quickly before the oncoming electric at the crossing, the man who knows when to do the right thing knows that his Weed Chain equipment will help him unfailingly to execute at once whatever he expects his machine to do.

While the question of traction is the most important one, the question of steering the machine deserves almost as much attention. Weed Chains on the front wheels make steering comfortable and easy. The careful driver keeps a full equipment of Weed Chains to be ready for the many and sudden changes in road conditions.

Weed Chains on both front and rear wheels make a car 100% skid-proof.

WEED CHAINS

INSURE PERFECT CONTROL AND SAFE, COMFORTABLE DRIVING

Sold for ALL Tires by Dealers Everywhere
WEED CHAIN TIRE GRIP COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.



ADMIRAL JELlicoe PRAISES ATTITUDE OF MEN OF NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
GUILDFORD, England—At a large meeting of women held at Guildford recently, Lady Jellicoe read a message sent by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to the families of the sailors under his command, in which he praised very highly the spirit which animated the English navy.

It had not, he said, had the opportunity which the army had had of showing its pluck, but on several hard occasions proofs of the greatest coolness and unselfishness had been given. During a long and trying period of waiting and watching the men had been cheerful and contented, in spite of the dullness of their lives. He felt prouder every day that he had the command of such men.

BULGARIA SENDS MINISTER

WASHINGTON—Minister Stephen Panaretov, the first diplomatic representative Bulgaria has ever sent to the United States, called at the state department yesterday and had a long conference with Secretary Bryan. He will present his credentials to President Wilson within a few days.

A. SHUMAN & CO THE SERVICE STORE

"Christmas . . . a teeming world of fancies."—Dickens in "The Christmas Tree"



Gifts Par Excellence From our Distinctive Women's Waist Shop

At left: Crepe de Chine, plaited front, hemstitched collar and cuffs, long sleeves. Colors, white, navy, pink, flesh. \$5
Sizes 34 to 42.
At right: Messaline, bolero jacket effect, lace collar and sleeves. Colors, navy, green, brown, black. Sizes 34 \$5 to 42.

Complete assortment of Bath Robes for women, misses and children at attractive prices.

1/4 on ALL Women's OFF & Misses' Furs

Visit our Xmas Dickens' Laurel Booths

ShumanCorner

Calendars

Phillips Brooks Calendars 35c
Quotation Calendars from authors . . . 25c to 50c
The Cardiac Calendar 50c
Household and Dining Calendars . . . 50c
Business Men's Calendars 50c
Dad's and Mother's Calendars 50c
Witty and Wise Calendars 50c
Bedtime Story Calendars 50c
The Child's Calendar, by Jessie Wilcox Smith 1.75
The Rubaiyat Calendar \$3.00
Art Calendar from Life, Wallace Nutting 75c to \$3.00
And many other kinds to suit your requirements

57-61 Franklin Street
BOSTON, MASS.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Order and Accuracy in Home and Social Affairs

Housekeeping standards must be applied with certain common-sense variations. Order, perhaps, is the first standard of all. Yet the observance of order can become a very uncomfortable thing, if the housewife always is aiming to have everything "just so," says a Dallas News writer. However, not so much trouble results from a too rigid adherence to standards as from restricting standards to rather limited fields.

Take the case of the housewife who very properly holds to the standard of accuracy in her cooking. She knows that a cake will not be good if she is not careful about the measurements. She understands to a nicety how long a roast should be in the oven. But this very same housewife does not appreciate sometimes that accuracy is just as important with respect to other things—to the keeping of accounts, say, to recording her out-of-town telephone calls, or to making entries in her engagement book.

Most housewives have a very lively realization how important it is that meals be served promptly. They may be models of correctness in having breakfast, luncheon and dinner ready on the dot. But not a few housewives fail to carry this excellent idea of promptness to some other of their activities. They are late in keeping appointments, they allow letters calling for an immediate reply to go unanswered. They are often behindhand with their sewing. If they applied the rule of promptness more generally, their families and friends, to say nothing of the business people with whom they have dealings, would have occasion to rise up and call them blessed.

New Designs in Turkish and Guest Towels

Some of the newest Turkish towels have an initial quite four or five inches long, worked in French knots at the left of the towel above the border, instead of in the center, as is usually done, says the Toledo Blade.

Men's towels, worked with these large letters, are very good looking. Among the newest designs for small guest towels is one of a fine damask of a very small pattern without a woven border. The latter is hemstitched on and consists of an inch-wide hem of colored linen, pink or blue. The initial may be embroidered in white on the hem or worked on the towel itself in a color to correspond with the hem.

Cooking Recipes

PORK LOAF

Two pounds of fresh pork, run through a meat chopper, season with salt, pepper, a little sage and mix thoroughly with a pint or more of stale bread crumbs which have been softened with milk, then well drained. Add to this one egg well stirred into the mixture, and pack into a loaf pan which has been greased. Bake in a moderate oven about two hours. This may be eaten, either when hot or cold. The loaf may be shaped with the hands and baked in a roasting pan with potatoes, which have been peeled, around it. Sweet potatoes are particularly good baked in this way.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD
Boil potatoes with the skins on, then peel. When cold, slice very thin, add one sliced onion. Season with pepper and salt.

Dressing to be used with it. Equal parts of butter and fried meat drippings; when melted, add one tablespoonful of flour. Stir until smooth. Add sufficient boiling water to make a creamy paste and cook two or three minutes. Add vinegar to taste. Pour warm dressing over sliced potatoes and onions and stir well.

Put Cherries Into Oven

Candied cherries, if kept any length of time, become hard. To soften place them on a tin plate and put into a slow oven for about 15 minutes.—Washington Herald.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle.—Pastel.



What Belgian city?

Successful Men

The successful men are they who have... tried to read all that has been written about their craft; who have learned from the masters and fellow-craftsmen of experience, and profited thereby; who have gone about with their eyes open, noting the good points of other men's work, and considered how they might do it better. Thus they have

SHIRRED BASQUE AND DRAPED SKIRT

Draperies are always pretty for evening gowns and are being much used this season. This gown combines a beautiful silk crepe that is a little heavier than crepe de chine, with velvet, and is trimmed with lace.

The bodice shows the newest development of the basque idea, and the gown is one of the prettiest as well as most fashionable. It takes graceful lines, and



since the skirt can be made with or without the train, it is adapted to the dance as well as to the opera and to dinner. The little trimming that finishes the neck edge is of tulle, but the buttons are of cut crystal, and buttons this season make really important trimmings. It would be easy to copy such a gown in a variety of materials, for there are lovely crepes and silks without number that are perfectly adapted to the bodice and over drapery, while the skirt could be made of charmeuse satin in place of

Much Happiness to Be Found If Sought in Right Way

When the world is full of beautiful, wonderful things there should be no surprise at the happiness found, but rather that not more is discovered. Whether these things are on the surface, to be picked up without any difficulty, or whether they are hidden away where they have to be searched for, they are sure to be found if one only tries.

The story is recalled of a writer of special articles who thought she had exhausted a particular subject upon which she had written a series, but an older writer in this line said: "There are plenty more to be found if you will dig down underneath." The subjects that had been used were on the surface to be picked up easily, but under all these, away out of sight, were any number of beautiful stories that required only a little digging to find.

Subjects for happiness are sometimes like subjects for stories—the best ones

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

carried themselves above mediocrity, and in striving to do things the best they could, have educated themselves in the truest manner.—The Furniture Manufacturer and Artisan.

Pictures From Belgium

In a book full of pictures taken in Belgium are many groups of children. In one is shown a school where young girls are taught to make lace. They sit at little desks, much like the desks in any American schoolroom, only these are out of doors in a big courtyard. The girls wear wooden shoes and some of them queer little caps tied down with strings that run over their ears.

In another picture is seen a contest of canary birds. The cages are set along in a row in a courtyard, and children and grown folks stand around, evidently listening to the birds. The owners stand behind the cages and some of them are poking the birds with sticks as if to stir them up to sing. Or perhaps they are only rapping on the cages to rouse them a little.

In another picture boys and men are playing a game of bowls. Nine big pins shaped like jugs, very much larger in the middle than at either end, stand three in a row on the ground. A man comes up very close to them with a great ball in his hands which he evidently is about to toss among the ninepins instead of rolling it at them.

Perfect Bread

Can be had only by using a flour that contains the entire food elements of the wheat. Franklin Mills' Extra Wheat Flour is the whole wheat ground to an even fineness. Get a package of this flour of your grocer and try it. Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston.

velvet, or a beautiful effect could be obtained by using satin for the bodice and over-drapery, with velvet for the skirt, as in this instance.

For the medium size, the bodice will require 2½ yards of material 37, 1½ yards 38 or 44 inches wide, with ¼ yard of tulle for the trimming, the skirt, 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 44 for the drapery and 2½ yards of lace.

The pattern (8427) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (8366) from 24 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Plays and Fashions Often Borrow From Each Other

That there is a strong connection between wearing apparel and the drama is evident not only in the presentation of the drama and the delineation of character but in the naming of both plays and clothes. "A Lady of Quality" has no better place to exhibit her "Fine Feathers" than on the stage, and, whether she be "Miss Simplicity" or "Madam Butterfly," she wears "The Product of the Mill" with charm and grace for the admiration of her audiences.

One has only to recall the titles as well as the action of some of the popular plays, not only of the present time, but of former seasons, to see how often references to dress appear.

As "Business Is Business," it is not surprising that this is so, for there is such value in a name, whether it be that of a play or of a special style of garment, that it is often known to make or mar the popularity of one or the other. When a play or style has become particularly popular, nothing is more natural than that the name should be used in connection with another business proposition in many ways closely allied with it.

"The Cotton King" has many followers, for who could imagine "Clothes," which appeared about four years ago, or any wardrobe not containing some garments from the cotton kingdom. "The Girl in White" surely wore some beautiful cotton fabrics, the work of "The Spinners," as well as "The Girl Who Has Everything" and the one who has "A Little of Everything." It is not necessary for a play to carry a name indicating great expense, as "The Great Ruby" or "The Great White Diamond," to be enabled to gain favor with the public, for a little pair of boots like "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" may trip lightly into a popular place with theater-goers, and much merit may be occasioned by such a small accessory to the wardrobe as "Mrs. Windermere's Fan."

The making of a fashionable gown has been dramatized in "My Lady's Dress"; "A Pair of Silk Stockings" is the title of an amusing English society

Needles for Embroidery

The size of cotton and the quality of the linen determine the size of the needle that will produce the best results in embroidery. The needle should be large enough easily to carry the cotton for if it is too small the cotton will become frayed.

For linen, lawn or handkerchief linen, number nine and ten needles are required, says the Detroit Free Press. Number eight is the size generally used for most stamped goods, while for all heavy linens and materials of a like quality, number seven needle should be used. If a very heavy floss is employed for working, then the needle must be of a size somewhat larger.

What could be more natural than for the woman who was purchasing a suit for her little boy to think that the same style would look as charming on her child, as on "Little Lord Fauntleroy." How well one remembers the styles taken from "Chanticleer" and "Flordora," and so woman could be called strictly up to date, who did not have at least one "Peter Pan" waist in her wardrobe. One of the latest adaptations of names of the stage for those of wearing apparel is shown in the "Chin Chin" collars and a little winged boudoir cap which carries the name of the same play.

Not only have clothes, furnished the titles for plays, but manufacturers frequently turn to the drama and the opera for names for their new products.

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met. There was a son to be educated, and instead of employing special tutors for him she found a wealth of pleasure in acting as tutor for him and helping him prepare for college.

With this as her starting point in her search for happiness, she soon learned the secret, and it was not long before she was giving so much of herself, of the highest and best that was in her, with no thought of self, that she had no need to wait or watch for her ship, for boats were constantly coming in laden with love, comradeship, gratitude and many other things which proved to her that she was closely in touch with the deepest human emotions and brought her to a realizing sense of the infinite possibilities for happiness which she possessed. She found that the world was full of beautiful things and all she had to do was to become so alert that she could find them, if not on the surface, by digging for them.

Everyday Aids

Shoulder paraffin oil be spilled when filling lamps, a little salt sprinkled over it will prevent the unpleasant smell.

To remove smoke marks from tinware, rub the tin with a solution of common baking soda and boiling water.

An easy way to clean glass bottles is to cut lemons in small pieces, drop into the bottle, half fill the bottle with water and shake well.

When using stale bread for puddings always soak it in cold liquid, not hot. The former will make it light and crumbly, the latter heavy.—Philadelphia North American.

FLAVOR THE DRESSING

For Your

Christmas Turkey or Goose With

BELL'S SPICED SEASONING



Making Candy at Home; Just How It Should Be Done

Home-made candy, if made right, is so satisfactory, is made so easily and is so much cheaper than the boughten varieties that there is no reason why any girl with a little time to spare cannot make delicious candy. The most delicate part of it is the boiling of the syrup—one degree too much or too little will spoil the whole batch. As the making of candy is affected by the atmosphere, to make it the most successfully it should be done on a clear day. A thermometer is used by professionals and is placed in liquid as soon as sugar is dissolved and allowed to rest on the side of the dish. This is an advantage to the amateur

who has recipes where the degrees necessary are given; but for general purposes after a little experience, the following directions will prove sufficient:

Take three pounds of sugar and one pint of water and place them over the fire in a perfectly clean porcelain-lined or graniteware dish, as syrup readily absorbs the flavor of anything previously cooked in a dish. Stir the ingredients until dissolved and the mixture begins to boil; after the boiling begins, do not stir, as the syrup will be liable to grain. When it threads when dropped from a spoon it is a thermometer were used it would register 220 degrees.

After the syrup "threads," the next degree in cooking is the "soft ball," when the thermometer registers 240 degrees. If one is not used, this stage may be determined by dropping a little from a spoon into cold water and rolling in the fingers. The "hard ball" may be determined in the same way and the thermometer will indicate 252 degrees.

Thermometers will mark 280 degrees when the "crack" degree is reached. This is determined by testing as before, and when pressed between the thumb and finger if it cracks but after a moment or so returns to a hard ball it is cooked enough.

The last degree is the "hard crack." When the syrup is boiled enough and tested it will be found to be very brittle

and keep them all going at once. In this way each one does not receive a third the wear it would under ordinary circumstances.

In the second place, it is quite unnecessary and rather extravagant of linen to use the table cloths for luncheon every day. On the other hand, it is real economy to reserve the expensive linens for use at dinners only. For breakfasts and lunches the housewife can invest in some dainty colored Japanese towels. These come in two long strips, one running the length of the table, the other running the width. Asbestos boards can be placed beneath hot dishes to save the table. These strips can be bought all hemstitched, ready for use at 25 cents each, or the Japanese towel can be bought at from 10 to 20 cents a yard, and can be cut in the right lengths and hemstitched at home. Napkins in the same goods can also be bought.

There is real economy in using this cheap material in the place of the expensive linen table cloths at luncheons and breakfasts, and even at dinners if they are simple home dinners without guests. The Japanese towel is so pretty and effective and the colors are so dainty that no one could object to the substitution. Then this material washes beautifully without fading and it lasts indefinitely.

This will help to save the high-priced table linen. Then if the proper care of the linen is exercised in the laundry, and if it is darned at once when a spot begins to look a little thin, there is no reason why the housewife cannot preserve one supply of linen for a number of years.

A great deal of the economy in linen rests on its treatment in the laundry. No strong acids should be used in the washing, and it should never be pressed into the same folds each time it is ironed. The constant pressing down of the same crease will wear the linen out in those

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and will not stick to the teeth. At this stage the thermometer will indicate 290 degrees.

When making taffy, grease the dish around the top on the inside with butter and the molasses will not boil any higher than the buttered section. In making candy much care is required to prevent scorching and an asbestos plate should be placed under the kettle when nearly done.

Fondant is the foundation for most of the best candies, and is frequently called "cream," as it is the basis of cream candies. Cream of tartar used in it will prevent it from graining. For a small amount use two cups of sugar, one cup of water and a pinch of cream of tartar on the end of a spoon. In making fondant the syrup is removed from the stove just before it can be rolled into a "hard ball." Let it partly cool, and when it becomes creamy knead with the hands. It may be colored and flavored to suit.

For chocolate creams, a teaspoonful is rolled in the hands until it is smooth and well shaped, then dipped into melted chocolate and laid on a piece of manila paper to dry.

Fondant may be made without cooking by using the whites of a couple of eggs with an equal amount of water; beat and make into a stiff paste by the addition of confectioner's sugar. Flavor as desired and mold as with the cooked fondant.

In making chocolate creams the shapes should not be coated with chocolate for several hours, as it will be much smoother if a slight crust has been allowed to form on the foundation.

Prepared Soups on Emergency Shelf

Mrs. Anna B. Scott, an authority on practical housekeeping, declares in the Philadelphia North American that every housewife should have a special shelf reserved for handy prepared food products, all ready to "help out" in an emergency. Among the items she recommends for this shelf is a supply of condensed soups, including especially pea soup and tomato soup. "There may be creamed," she says, "and there is nothing nicer to start a meal than a cream soup of this sort." The tomato is particularly well suited to go with a great variety of different menus. It is sure to make an appropriate and appetizing course with almost any meal you have planned. It is easily made ready in three minutes. Yet its delightful quality gives every effect of having been prepared with the utmost care and deliberation.

Soft and White

Washing baby's flannels in warm water, using a good white soap, and rinsing in water of the same temperature to which a teaspoonful of glycerin has been added, is the best solution of the problem of keeping them soft and white, writes a contributor to the Woman's Magazine.

Box for Candy Gift

A shintz covered box or one of the painted ones is ideal for the candy gift, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. After the sweets are eaten a pretty reminder is left which lasts indefinitely. These boxes come in half to five pound sizes. The larger sizes make good cake or biscuit boxes.

Your Christmas Oranges

Sunny California SUNKIST ORANGES

Famous Seedless Navels

Are Now on Sale by All Good Dealers

Every stocking on Christmas morning should hold a Sunkist Orange. Sunkist Seedless Navels should be served at the Christmas breakfast. A big bowl of golden Sunkist should decorate the center of the Christmas dinner table.

Get this cheery touch of Sunny California in your home on Christmas day. The day of all days to have the best to be had. Sunkist Seedless Navels are the best now on the market. Get a box today.

Sunkist Lemons
Order Sunkist Lemons, too, to use in cooking Christmas dinner. Use the juice in place of vinegar in salads or in any dish that calls for vinegar. Note the dainty flavor—the delicious difference.

Order by Phone
Your telephone is a Sunkist agency at your finger tips. Simply call your dealer and say "Send Sunkist." Don't say merely "oranges" or "lemons." "Sunkist" brings the best.

Insist on Sunkist
Sunkist Premiums Make Fine Christmas Presents

Order Sunkist Lemons, too, to use in cooking Christmas dinner. Use the juice in place of vinegar in salads or in any dish that calls for vinegar. Note the dainty flavor—the delicious difference.

Sunkist Lemons are practically seedless—juicy, tart, full flavored. Best looking lemons to serve sliced or quartered with meats, oysters or fish.

Prepare for Christmas. Phone for a box of Sunkist Oranges. Get Sunkist Lemons for the kitchen.

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New, Strictly Fire-proof—300 Rooms—Single or Suite
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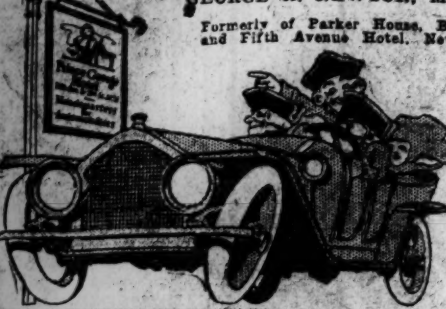
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B. & B. BARON & BOWEN-B. & B.
326 W. 63d St., Englewood

**IMPORTER AND MAKER-Gowns and
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**J. DENNENBERG-Ladies' Tailor; rea-
sonable prices; Imported broadcloth suits
\$30; suitings \$20 up. 2902 Lincoln ave.
Phone Lake View 417.**

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3917 Sheridan Road. Tel. Graceland 3616

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J. UHR, 1409 E. 47th St., Chicago.**

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men's two-piece suit \$20; men's \$25 up;
ladies' \$30 up. MAX OLKMAN, 1407
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**TAILOR to Ladies and Gentlemen. Ex-
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Makers of Gowns and Waists on oc-
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Exclusive Millinery, 304 Broadway, Chi-
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SKALLERUD & GUSS
666 Commercial St. Phone 140
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403 Morrison St., near 11th. Main 9372-A
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women and children. Agents. Phone Hos-
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ukee, Wis.**

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CO., corner East 10th and Burnside Sts.
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**IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 355 Russell.
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satisfaction. Phone East 220, A-2264.**

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LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS.
The Home of Snowy Cloths' Opera
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EON-Absolute purity and cleanliness.
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323 Burnside St., 300 4th St., 200 5th St.,
207 4th St. G. H. WATSON, Proprietor.**

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MAS FOODS: DELICATESSEN.**
408 Washington St.

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Invites your inquiries for printing.
JOHN G. BOYER, Manager, 104 1/2 Fifth St.

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fitters. Third and Alder St.**

**"THE LITTLE JEWELRY SHOP." M. L.
SMITH. High-grade Jewelry and Dia-
monds. 185 Broadway.**

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Remodeling and Repairing. Furs
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CO.-"THE QUALITY GROCERIES"**
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tesse products. Meat and sausage de-
partment under expert supervision.
Green produce from locally raised.
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ave. Phone: Main 330 and A-2640.

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Call Main 1439 or 2257. 0427 Monroe.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Very little property is changing hands at present, and outside of the deals which are practically closed, there will be few transactions worth mentioning until after the holiday season is over. Among those reported today is one from Henry W. Savage, Inc., of the property numbered 265 Corey street, West Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling, together with 4720 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$5500, of which \$5000 is on the building. Ernest Barker conveyed to Albert B. Anderson.

Another transaction reported through the office of Joseph Balch of the Columbian Life Building, in which papers have passed transferring from Charles F. Curtis to Winthrop C. Adams a strip of land having a frontage of 20 feet on Locust street, and containing about 2500 square feet, abutting present property of the grantee.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Title to the 3½-story and basement brick building at 5 Staniford street near Cambridge street, West End, which was recently acquired by Edward Sawyer, has this day been passed by him to Harris S. Bateson. There is a land area of 1900 square feet valued on the assessors' books at \$9500, also included in the \$19,000 assessment.

James J. Crosby et al. have purchased from Harris Wolfe, one of those four-story octagon brick dwellings on Columbus avenue, between Worcester and West Springfield streets, South End, purchased some time ago from the Waitt estate. The total assessed valuation is about \$10,600, including some \$5200 on 1734 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 16:
1914.....\$17,700,000 1907.....\$127,300,000
1913.....167,963,000 1906.....121,894,000
1912.....155,393,000 1905.....105,901,000
1911.....139,140,000 1904.....95,236,000
1910.....154,914,000 1903.....101,963,000
1909.....162,168,000 1902.....116,655,000
1908.....162,902,000 1901.....118,974,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Groveland st., 10, ward 24; Catherine A. White, C. H. Horne; frame dwelling. Blue Hill av., 1207, ward 24; W. R. Landers; frame dwelling.
Rosemont rd., 10-14, ward 24; M. E. O'Hara, Geo. O. Cook; frame dwelling. Nottingham rd., 24, ward 25; Wm. B. Fay, Rykeman & Murray; frame dwelling.
North st., 35-49, ward 6; est. of Jno. P. Squire; alter mercantile.
Belvidere st., 8, ward 10; Metropolitan Trust; alter tenements.
Massachusetts av., 701, ward 12; Florence Crittenton Home; alter lodgings.
Hanover st., 418, ward 6; A. B. Pietro; alter stores and tenements.
Chapman st., 28, ward 7; Jno. W. T. Nichols; fire store and light mfg.
Alden st., 8, ward 6; Frederick Ayer; alter mercantile.
Huntington av., 116-118, ward 10; Walter J. Nash; alter tenements.

PAPERMAKERS ARE CALLED TO CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three employees of the Crocker-McElwain paper mill, John Dufew, John McGuinness and Edward Qualey, have been offered employment by the Chinese empire in the new government paper making factory of Canton. The Chinese government hopes that they will instruct the Chinese in the new paper mill on the methods of manufacture in America. Mr. Qualey has accepted the offer. He will be obliged to stay in China for at least 18 months, and will sail from San Francisco Dec. 26.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BAITIMORE, Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Grontoft, Tenerife, Tenerife; Manna Hata, New York and left on return.
Sld, str. Brunswyk, Rotterdam; Guildhall, Havana; Hambleton Range, Leith; Margam Abbey, Genoa.
Cld str. Essex, Providence.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Parismina, Colon; Beta, Methil via Norfolk.
Cleared str. Coppename, Puerto Barrios, Belize, and Porto Cortez; Mersario, Glasgow; Ormiston, Bordeaux; Iona, Genoa; Mt Vernon, Puerto Barrios, Belize, etc.; Burstad, Frontera; Arrais, Genoa.

Sailed from Port Eads, str. Corinto, Cuban ports; Sizerg Castle, Manchester; Santure, Porto Rico; Salamania, Barcelona; Elmour, Genoa.
NEWPORT NEWS, Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Anglo Saxon, Liverpool via Norfolk; Bruckhausen, New York and left for Havana; Athena, Baltimore; Arrammore, Galveston and left for Genoa; North Point, St. John, N. B.

NORFOLK, Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Osland, Newport News; Hampden, Boston and left on return; schr. Edward B. Winslow, Portland.
Sld, str. La Siella, Genoa; Homsen, Genoa; Middlesex, Boston.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Mohawk, Jacksonville, and left for New York; Apache, New York, and left for Jacksonville; schr. Frank E. Swain, Wilmington; John B. Biemler, Porto Rico. JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 17—Arrd, str. Katakabin, Boston and Charleston; schr. Wm. H. Sumner, Norfolk; Rachel W. Stevens, do.

Sld, str. Quantico, Philadelphia; Berlin, Colon.

VERMONT ALUMNI DINE

Vermont University Alumni of Boston held their annual fall dinner at the Hotel Westminster last night. The Rev. William Harman van Allen spoke on "The Moral Principles Involved in the War." James D. Brennan, United States Bank examiner for Boston was toastmaster.

TROLLEY OFFICER CROSS-EXAMINED IN WAGE INQUIRY

Reason Why Men Do Not Stay With Bay State Line Is Sought by General Manager by Special Arbitration Board

Cross-examination of the principal witness, Robert S. Goff, vice-president and general manager of the Bay State Street Railway Company, at the wage increase hearing before the special board of arbitration in Faneuil hall today was conducted in an endeavor to show why so few men who became conductors or motormen on the railway remain for any length of time. James H. Vahey, one of the arbiters, cross-examined the witness.

A list of instructors employed by the management was submitted and their duties described. It was brought out that these instructors inspect the methods used by motormen in crossing points and in running their cars, and when mistakes are made these are noted on a slip and brought to the attention of the manager. A duplicate slip is sent to the motorman pointing out what should have been done.

Mr. Vahey started to read the wording on the slip when he was interrupted. James M. Swift, former state's attorney-general and counsel for the road, objected.

Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney and chairman of the special arbitration board, instructed Mr. Vahey to proceed, and the details on the slip were outlined. Next the question of Mr. Goff's duties were taken up. He said his responsibilities had been increased considerably within recent years. His hours he gave as 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. With the introduction of the trolley freight business and a new track department he declared his time was fully occupied.

Mr. Vahey asked the witness if it were not true that the extra men are the hardest worked in the service. To this Mr. Goff said he was not sure. Then it was brought out that extra men, to make fair wages, have to be ready at any time to go on duty, have irregular hours, and usually do not average more than \$9 a week.

Mr. Vahey offered figures to show the movements of employees in the service. In 1906, he said, 1436 conductors and motormen were employed. Of these 1236 resigned during the year. In 1907, 1590 new men were employed and 1193 resigned; in 1913, 1199 joined the service and 883 left it.

Next the duties of call men were brought out. It was shown that a call man may be a tradesman or a laborer employed at his regular business during the week and on holidays or Saturdays or Sundays if necessary he takes the place of a motorman or conductor. He said there are 1437 call men who have been in the employ of the company for at least four years. Of these 976 are spare men.

Among other phases of the carmen's situation that came under consideration was that of vacations. It was indicated that the employees may take a vacation at their own expense for a period not to exceed 30 days, without losing their rating. Should the period extend over that time the general rule is to remove the rating; it was said.

As to whether the employees at barns are obliged to report three and five minutes before the scheduled starting time so as to take their cars out of the barns, Mr. Goff said he did not know, but would have to ask division superintendents. He declared that he had not time to keep in touch with small details.

Joseph B. Eastman, an expert statistician and adviser for the employees, asked Mr. Goff how many cars on the Bay State line passed the subway in a day. Witness said he could not give figures. An employee of the road rose in the room and said 650 round trips are made each day in the subway.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Str. Sloterdijk (Dutch), Vanderent, Rotterdam.
Str. A. W. Perry (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.
Str. Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str. Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str. H. F. Dimock, Ckewell, New York.
Schr. Gardiner G. Deering, Nash, Newport News.
Schr. Marcus L. Urann, Thomas, Norfolk.

Cleared

Str. Canadian (Br), Bullock, Liverpool.
Str. Gloucester, Hatch, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str. Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. Camden, Rawley, Bangor.
Str. Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.
Str. Nacoochee, Montieith, Savannah.

Sailings

Str. Canadian (Br), Liverpool; Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; H. M. Whitney, New York; Wagona (Nor), Louisburg, C. B.; Everett, Baltimore; Melrose, Sewalls Point.

Tgs. Ontario, New York, twg bgs Metacom, Pilgrim and Smyrna; M. E. Luckenbach, twg bgs Annie H. Smith, Chas. F. Sargent, and Shenandoah, supposed Hampton Roads.
Schr. Annie and Reuben, Stoughton, Me.; steam lighter Eureka, Ipswich.

SHIPPING NEWS

While scarcity of fresh groundfish continues prices were lower at the fish pier today and the demand weakened considerably, as is typical to week-end trading. Only two trips were at the fish pier. Orders are slackening however, and people are beginning to think of turkey and fowl rather than fish, so the general tone of the market today was easier. Arrivals: Str. Wave 17,300 pounds and Pearl 200. The Wave also had 17,000 scrod, 5000 soles, 5000 skates and 100 butterfish. Wholesale prices: Haddock \$4.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$7.50, market cod \$3.50, pollock \$4.25, large hake \$4.50 and medium hake \$2.75.

Receipts of fresh fish at Gloucester today were confined to trips brought in by gill netters, aggregating 50,000 pounds, mostly pollock. All the boats put out again today, and a big haul is expected for tomorrow's market.

Canned salmon is more valuable this year than in 1913, according to statistics issued by the bureau of fisheries for October, and available today. There were 16,354,950 pounds exported in October, 1914, valued at \$1,911,140, compared to 19,855,667 pounds at the smaller value of \$1,841,367 exported for October, 1913. For the 10 months ending with October, 1914, there were 58,447,772 pounds valued at \$5,754,877 exported, compared to 45,542,953 pounds valued at \$3,912,500 for the corresponding 10 months in 1913. For those same months in 1912, the total export was even greater, valued at even less.

Weekly statistics issued by the Boston fish bureau show fish to be even more scarce at this time last year than it is now, although the number of vessels arriving in port with trips were larger. For the seven days ending Thursday night there were 60 vessels with 1,324,500 pounds fresh fish at the fish pier, compared to 71 vessels with 1,238,650 pounds for the corresponding period of 1913 at T wharf.

Leaving Liverpool Thursday the Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Trant, is bringing 30 passengers to Boston, according to cable advices received here today. The vessel will be due here Dec. 27.

Schooner Irene E. Meserve, bound from Perth Amboy for Bath, was picked up and towed into Provincetown yesterday by the revenue cutter Gresham. The vessel had been caught off shore in the recent blow and had its sails blown away.

After a stop of several weeks for exhibition purposes at Philadelphia the old British convict ship Success, which was here for a period, has left that port for San Francisco by way of the Panama canal. The steamer Cricket is towing the craft and will receive, according to reports, \$9000 for the trip.

Arriving in New York today from Boston, the American-Hawaiian liner Nebraska has received a charter to load cotton at Savannah and will make a trip to Europe. On leaving Boston the steamer carried about 500 tons of cargo, which will be transferred to another steamer.

Notice was today given mariners that Nantucket lightship reported sighting yesterday a large spar 40 feet long, apparently a ship's mast, floating deep in the water and drifting to the eastward in the path of navigation.

Arrival at San Francisco of the steamer Corozal, chartered to the Emery line, was reported today in a telegram from the Pacific city. The vessel reached there yesterday, leaving Boston with a cargo of manufactured goods about a month ago. The steamer Pacific of the Emery line is now on the way to Boston and will be due here the first week in January. It left Seattle Dec. 3 and steamed from San Francisco Dec. 10. It will come here direct by way of the Panama canal, completing its first round trip. The third steamer of the line, the Atlantic, is now at Mystic pier, Charleston, taking on freight in preparation for its scheduled sailing Dec. 29 for the Pacific.

Str. Nacoochee of the Savannah route, which has been drydocked at East Boston for repairs, was shifted to Lewis wharf this morning to load out for Savannah. It will leave Saturday afternoon.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, str. City of Savannah, Savannah; La Touraine, Havre; Splendor, Genoa; Florida, Havre; Commodore Rollins, Port Antonio; Indragoe, Hongkong via Honolulu, etc.; Terje Viken, Santos; Nebraska, Boston; El Valle, Galveston.

WOMAN'S RECRUITING AID TOLD

"At least 90 per cent of the English soldiers in the trenches at the present time are there at the request of their women folk," said Prof. Ernest Bernbaum of Harvard University, who spoke on "Women and War" yesterday before the Chestnut Hill Anti-Suffrage Study Club. If the women of England had looked upon the present war with disfavor, he said, the military power of Great Britain would have been halted.

GIRL DEBATORS CHOSEN

The senior civics classes of the Somerville high school have selected debaters to represent them in the triangular contest in January. They are: Affirmative, Martha Baker and Reta Myers; negative, Marion Clark, Constance Hastings and Abbot Bryant. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the vote shall be given to woman in Massachusetts."

EASTERN ROADS' HIGHER FREIGHT RATES GRANTED

(Continued from page one)

that in the years 1915 to 1917 the carriers must arrange for the payment or refunding of securities aggregating over \$500,000,000.

"While we differ as to the relative importance to be attached to the various considerations presented we agree in the conclusion that by virtue of the conditions obtaining at present it is necessary that the carriers' revenues be supplemented by increases throughout official classification territory. Whatever the consequences of the war may prove to be we must recognize the fact that it exists, the fact that it is a calamity without precedent and the fact that by it the commerce of the world has been disarranged and thrown into confusion."

"For the fiscal year just ended," the commission continued, "the net operating revenues as shown by the carriers are lower than was estimated or anticipated when the original report was issued. Not since 1908 have the net operating revenues been so low as in the fiscal year ending June last. From what over comparative standpoint used the net operating revenues of the last fiscal year must be regarded as unduly low."

"While the gross revenue in that year declined only about 3.4 per cent the net revenue shrank approximately 17.7 per cent."

Results Below Fair Return

The fact remains that if the increase in depreciation and betterment accounts in the last fiscal year over the average for five years were added to their net operating income for the last year, the results of operation would still fall far below a fair return upon the amounts carried upon the books as an investment in property.

"The like may be said as to the recent enlargement in expenditure on roadway, newer type steel cars and locomotives."

"The testimony shows that, while some maintenance is being deferred, other maintenance deferred during the last fiscal year is now being made, and that the expenditures therefor during the months of July and August measured up to the level of recent years. The testimony also shows that transportation is being reduced through the laying off of employees and cancellation of train service."

"It was urged on behalf of the carriers and investment bankers that the war in Europe has created a condition which renders the diminution of the carriers' net income a menace to the prosperity of the country; that the war has placed an added strain upon the credit of carriers; that rates of interest will rise; that a large volume of railroad securities is held abroad and would be dumped upon the American markets which would not be able to absorb them without great fall in price."

"With some of these considerations we have as a commission nothing to do."

Increase of Costs

"We do not doubt that the financial problems of the carriers have been made much more acute by reason of the war and if we are to set rates that will afford reasonable remuneration, we must give consideration to the increased hire of capital as well as to other increased costs."

"The suggestions made in our original report, of methods whereby to increase net revenue, were not susceptible of being put into immediate operation or calculated to produce immediate financial results. The period which has since elapsed has been entirely too short for either purpose. Some testimony was offered on what had been done or undertaken in line with these suggestions and estimates were made by traffic officials as to the annual yield to be expected. These estimates were not based upon any accounting computation and can afford little guide as to what the results will prove to be."

"The original report, besides the approving of a rate increase, suggested 10 sources of additional revenue."

Exceptions Provided

"The present report, recognizing the existence of a new situation since July 29 acquiesces in a territorial extension of the relief granted, by permitting the carriers to file tariffs providing, with certain exceptions, for horizontal rate increases in official classification territory."

"It is expected that the constructive work suggested in the original report for the purpose of conserving and augmenting the net revenue of the carriers generally will be carried forward without interruption," the report concluded.

"The commission did not grant increases on rail-lake and rail and lake-and-rail rates, it said, because the rail carriers as owners of the lake lines have already increased freight rates."

The prevailing rates on bituminous coal and coke the commission says, "are remunerative and the financial condition of the principal bituminous coal carriers is in marked contrast with that of many of the other carriers."

"Twice in the not distant past the rates on bituminous coal have been increased five cents a ton and would seem now to be as high as may fairly be allowed," the commission said.

Rates From New England

"Interstate rates to and from New England from and to points in trunk lines or central freight association territory, where necessary to preserve es-

tablished relationships between points or ports in New England and points or ports in trunk line territory, may be increased not to exceed 5 per cent," said the commission.

"Subject to the maintenance of the established Atlantic port differences rates to and from New York may be increased not to exceed 5 per cent, and rates to and from Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore may be increased to the extent necessary to maintain said differentials."

In dissenting Commissioner Clements said he regarded the action of the commission as out of harmony with the purpose of the law, "and as taking a step that leads away from the sound principles necessary to conserve the ends of justice. Carriers have a right to earn all they can on the business which they can secure at just and reasonable rates. The right of the shipper to protection against the exaction of rates unreasonably high for the service performed is equally sacred."

The Clements View

"I am not aware of any prior case in which this commission or any court has held that the need by a carrier of money was of itself proof of the reasonableness of a specific rate, or body of rates, increased to meet such need. If the legislative authority of the commission is as broad and unrestricted as this, then I must confess that I have gravely misunderstood the limitations upon our statutory authority as well as the constitutional power of Congress to delegate its constitutional power."

"It appears evident that carriers are suffering more just now for want of freight to carry than for want of higher rates. It is just as safe to prophesy that this is a temporary condition as to prophesy concerning future rates of interest and the dumping of foreign-held American railway securities on our investment markets."

The railroads are ordered to place new tariffs, putting the increased rates into effect after 10 days notice.

NEW ENGLAND IS LITTLE AFFECTED BY RATE INCREASE

At the public service commission's office today it was stated that New England railroads would benefit comparatively little by the 5 per cent freight rate increase. It was pointed out that an average carload shipment from Chicago to Boston would be about 30 cents a 100 pounds. That gives 1½ cents increase.

Taking the proportion of freight east of the Hudson river, where the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the New Haven roads operate, it was said the increase on 100 pounds for handling freight over 200 or 300 miles distance will be about 3 mills.

Howard M. Biscoe, vice-president in charge of the Boston & Albany railroad, said: "The increase will not amount to very much to the Boston & Albany, because it does not affect any business in New England. It only applies to and from points west of the Hudson river, and does not apply to coal."

PRESIDENT NAMES POSTMASTERS IN NEW ENGLAND

Special to the Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Wilson sent to Senate today the following nominations to be postmasters: Massachusetts—John Adams, Provincetown; Edward F. Damaly, Holliston; Joseph F. Lapine, Hudson; Daniel A. Donnelly, Walpole.

Maine—John W. Hutchins, Fryeburg; Joseph A. Kenney, South Paris; Frank B. Hills, Thomaston.

Connecticut—W. R. Monroe, Coscob; Edward L. Reidy, Winstead; Thomas F. Ryan, Litchfield; Michael J. Howard, Norwalk; T. J. Kelly, Oakville; William P. Stone, Salisbury; William H. Russell, Southport; William L. Hanley, Thomaston; Francis J. Kilborn, Washington Depot.

Vermont—Martha L. Gilbert, Randolph Center; C. A. Burnham, Bristol; George W. Pierce, Lyndonville; Patrick N. Melton, Rutland; Hugh A. Sherlock, South Royalton; F. W. Childs, Brattleboro.

AGREEMENT ON QUANNAPOWITT PARKWAY MADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Metropolitan park commission and the local committee appointed to further the procuring of metropolitan park district improvements have come to a final vote on the project to construct a boulevard and parkway across the northerly end of Lake Quannapowitt for which the state appropriated \$80,000 two years ago.

Being unable to come to an agreement with the heirs of Charles P. Rosson, owners of the large picnic grove, and the Reading Citizens' Ice Company, the two commissions have decided to build about half of the roadway in what is now a shallow part of the lake. The boulevard will start on the Main street side, pass in front of the grove and then turn on to dry land which the town has bought or received as a gift, connecting with North avenue on the west side. This will give a continuous highway of five miles around the lake and direct connections with all parts of the north suburban district.

The metropolitan commission will at once obtain bids and it is expected that the work will begin early in the coming year.

CONFER TO HELP NEW ENGLAND'S TRADE ABROAD

Representatives of practically all of the agencies in Massachusetts that have been doing work in securing and studying trade abroad conferred at the office of the state board of labor and industries today. The object was to further cooperation in the work and coordinating such information as is available. Expansion of New England and Massachusetts industries is aimed at.

Parties invited to the conference: The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New Haven road, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the New England Association of Commercial Executives, composed of secretaries of boards of trade; the directors of the port of Boston, the Pilgrim Publicity Association, the Boston industrial development bureau, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Cotton Manufacturers Association, the National Woolen Manufacturers Association, the New England Hardware Association, the Brooklyn Manufacturers Association and the Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

PUBLIC AID FOR G. A. R. POST IS QUINCY PLAN

QUINCY, Mass.—The possible compulsion of Paul J. Revere post, G. A. R., to consolidate with Gen. Sylvanus Thayer post of Braintree because the membership dues will not pay for the rent of a headquarters building, has prompted Mayor Whiton to send to Mark E. Hanson, commander of the post, a letter in which he offers to call a mass meeting in city hall that the public may take hold and assist the veterans, if the members of the post approve the plan.

TO LECTURE AT HARVARD

Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, was reappointed lecturer on police administration at Harvard University yesterday, and David A. Ellis, formerly of the Boston school committee, was appointed lecturer on school administration. Paul J. Sachs of New York was appointed assistant director of the Fogg Museum, to date from Sept. 1, 1915.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of U. S. European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings
Sailings from New York
Patia, for Naples..... Dec. 18
La Touraine, for Havre..... Dec. 19
St. Pierre, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Transatlantic, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Pomerania, for Rotterdam..... Dec. 19
Baltic, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Italia, for Gibraltar..... Dec. 19
St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Mannhagen, for London..... Dec. 19
Ryndam, for Rotterdam..... Dec. 19
Chicago, for Havre..... Dec. 19
Lutetia, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Stamperia, for Naples-Genoa..... Dec. 19

Sailings from Boston
Sardinian, for Glasgow..... Dec. 24
Sailings from Philadelphia
Merion, for Liverpool..... Dec. 19
Stamperia, for Mediterranean ports..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Liverpool
Cameroun, for New York..... Dec. 19
Lapland, for New York..... Dec. 19
Oranien, for New York..... Dec. 19
St. Paul, for New York..... Dec. 19
Megastis, for New York..... Dec. 19
Sailings from London
Manitowick, for New York..... Dec. 31
Sailings from Glasgow
Cameroun, for New York..... Dec. 19
Pomerania, for Boston..... Dec. 19
Columbia, for New York..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Havre
A Steamer, for New York..... Dec. 19
Rochambeau, for New York..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Genoa
Verona, for New York..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Seattle
Panama Maru, for Honolulu..... Dec. 22
Cyclops, for Liverpool, via Manila..... Dec. 22
Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Tacoma
Panama Maru, for Honolulu..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Vancouver
Niagara, for Sydney..... Dec. 23

Sailings from Hongkong
Korea, for San Francisco..... Dec. 22
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 22
Siberia, for San Francisco..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Yokohama
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Honolulu
Sierra, for San Francisco..... Dec. 19
Lufkin, for San Francisco..... Dec. 19
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Sydney
Ventura, for San Francisco..... Dec. 19

Transatlantic Sailings
Sailings from San Francisco
Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 19
Sonoma, for Sydney..... Dec. 19
Manoa, for Honolulu..... Dec. 19
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 19
Matsushima, for Honolulu..... Dec. 19
Sailings from Seattle
Panama Maru, for Honolulu..... Dec. 22
Cyclops, for Liverpool, via Manila..... Dec. 22
Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Tacoma
Panama Maru, for Honolulu..... Dec. 22
Sailings from Vancouver
Niagara, for Sydney..... Dec. 23

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Siberia, for San Francisco..... Dec. 22
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Siberia, for San Francisco..... Dec. 22
Sailings

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Early Weakness on New York Exchange Followed by Sharp Upturn in Railroad Securities and Some Irregularity

Price changes were very erratic on the New York stock exchange today. Moderate gains were recorded during the first sales by some of the standard issues. The higher range invited selling and stocks yielded materially. Later they rebounded sharply.

A lower minimum price basis has been established by the New York stock exchange committee for certain inactive issues including Baldwin Locomotive, Underwood Typewriter, May Department Stores and one or two others. It is planned to continue the minimum price basis reduction for various issues from time to time and in future due notice will be given as to the reductions.

The tendency of the market after the first few minutes was downward and by the end of the first hour losses ranged from one to two points for the active issues. Then came the announcement of the interstate commerce commission favoring higher rates for the eastern railroads and the market quickly rebounded. Prices of the leading railroad securities advanced briskly, recovering most of the early losses. The higher prices were met by considerable selling, and much irregularity prevailed throughout the list.

Baltimore & Ohio was off 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/2. It sold down to 88 and when the interstate commerce commission announcement was made it advanced well above 89. Pennsylvania closed at 108 1/2 last night and opened at 107 1/2 this morning. It dropped to 107 and then rose more than a point, reaching was up 1/4 at the opening at 148 1/2. It declined to 145 1/2, advanced on the rate decision to 148 1/2 and then dropped under 147. Northern Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening at 101 1/2. It declined to 99 1/2, rose to 102 and again declined 1/2 points before midday. Southern Pacific opened unchanged at 83 1/2, receded to 82 1/2 and advanced above 84.

The local market also was irregular. Wolverine was off 1/2 at the opening at 35 and recovered 1/2 before midday. Butte & Superior opened up 1/4 at 35 1/2, fell to 34 1/2 and then rose to 35. American Zinc opened off 1/4 at 10 1/2, declined a point and improved fractionally. Boston Elevated opened down 1/4 at 95 and receded fractionally. Mohawk was off 2 points at 47 1/2. Utah Copper opened off 1/2 at 49, dropped a point further and recovered fractionally.

New Haven and Boston & Maine both participated in the upward spurt on the local exchange.

In the afternoon prices again moved upward in New York, good gains having been made by Lehigh Valley, Amalgamated Copper, Great Northern preferred and Atchafalaya.

Total sales: Stocks, 226,900 shares; bonds, \$1,331,000.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market opened steady: Anglo-American 14 1/2; Maxwell Motors 14 1/2; do first pf 43; do second pf 17; Savoy Oil 7 1/2; Nipissing 5 1/2; Braden Consolidated 6 1/2; Marconi American 2 1/2; World Film 5 1/2; Jumbo Extension 2 1/2; Goldfield Consolidated 1 7/8; Manhattan Transit 5 1/2; Ohio Oil 18 1/2; Union Tank 84; Atlantic Refining 55; Buckeye 110; N. Y. 204; National Trans. 37; Pierce 10 1/2; California 312; @ 315.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 26; Baldwin 41; Cambria Steel 42 1/2; Electric Storage Battery 49; General Asphalt pf 17; Lehigh Nav. Trn 70; Lehigh Valley 67 1/2; Philadelphia Company 35; Philadelphia Electric 24; Philadelphia Rapid Transit 12 1/2; Philadelphia Traction 80; Union Traction 40; United Gas Improvement 82.

CAMBRIA STEEL ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA—Samuel I. Bodine, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, and C. Erick, son of Henry Erick, were elected directors of the Cambria Steel Company to fill vacancies.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and probably Saturday, rising temperature, moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 1912 noon 27
Average in Boston yesterday, 24.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)
Albany 19; New Orleans 40; Buffalo 12; New York 48; Chicago 24; Philadelphia 32; Denver 24; Pittsburgh 40; Des Moines 28; Portland 40; Jacksonville 24; San Francisco 48; Kansas City 28; St. Louis 28; St. Paul 24; Washington 44.

WEATHER FOR TODAY

8 a. m. 43; 11:30 a. m. 45; 2:30 p. m. 47; 5:30 p. m. 49; 8:30 p. m. 47; 11:30 p. m. 45; 1:30 a. m. 43; 4:30 a. m. 41; 7:30 a. m. 39; 10:30 a. m. 37; 1:30 p. m. 35; 4:30 p. m. 33; 7:30 p. m. 31; 10:30 p. m. 29; 1:30 a. m. 27; 4:30 a. m. 25; 7:30 a. m. 23; 10:30 a. m. 21; 1:30 p. m. 19; 4:30 p. m. 17; 7:30 p. m. 15; 10:30 p. m. 13; 1:30 a. m. 11; 4:30 a. m. 9; 7:30 a. m. 7; 10:30 a. m. 5; 1:30 p. m. 3; 4:30 p. m. 1; 7:30 p. m. -1; 10:30 p. m. -3; 1:30 a. m. -5; 4:30 a. m. -7; 7:30 a. m. -9; 10:30 a. m. -11; 1:30 p. m. -13; 4:30 p. m. -15; 7:30 p. m. -17; 10:30 p. m. -19; 1:30 a. m. -21; 4:30 a. m. -23; 7:30 a. m. -25; 10:30 a. m. -27; 1:30 p. m. -29; 4:30 p. m. -31; 7:30 p. m. -33; 10:30 p. m. -35; 1:30 a. m. -37; 4:30 a. m. -39; 7:30 a. m. -41; 10:30 a. m. -43; 1:30 p. m. -45; 4:30 p. m. -47; 7:30 p. m. -49; 10:30 p. m. -51; 1:30 a. m. -53; 4:30 a. m. -55; 7:30 a. m. -57; 10:30 a. m. -59; 1:30 p. m. -61; 4:30 p. m. -63; 7:30 p. m. -65; 10:30 p. m. -67; 1:30 a. m. -69; 4:30 a. m. -71; 7:30 a. m. -73; 10:30 a. m. -75; 1:30 p. m. -77; 4:30 p. m. -79; 7:30 p. m. -81; 10:30 p. m. -83; 1:30 a. m. -85; 4:30 a. m. -87; 7:30 a. m. -89; 10:30 a. m. -91; 1:30 p. m. -93; 4:30 p. m. -95; 7:30 p. m. -97; 10:30 p. m. -99; 1:30 a. m. -101; 4:30 a. m. -103; 7:30 a. m. -105; 10:30 a. m. -107; 1:30 p. m. -109; 4:30 p. m. -111; 7:30 p. m. -113; 10:30 p. m. -115; 1:30 a. m. -117; 4:30 a. m. -119; 7:30 a. m. -121; 10:30 a. m. -123; 1:30 p. m. -125; 4:30 p. m. -127; 7:30 p. m. -129; 10:30 p. m. -131; 1:30 a. m. -133; 4:30 a. m. -135; 7:30 a. m. -137; 10:30 p. m. -139; 1:30 a. m. -141; 4:30 a. m. -143; 7:30 a. m. -145; 10:30 p. m. -147; 1:30 a. m. -149; 4:30 a. m. -151; 7:30 a. m. -153; 10:30 p. m. -155; 1:30 a. m. -157; 4:30 a. m. -159; 7:30 a. m. -161; 10:30 p. m. -163; 1:30 a. m. -165; 4:30 a. m. -167; 7:30 a. m. -169; 10:30 p. m. -171; 1:30 a. m. -173; 4:30 a. m. -175; 7:30 a. m. -177; 10:30 p. m. -179; 1:30 a. m. -181; 4:30 a. m. -183; 7:30 a. m. -185; 10:30 p. m. -187; 1:30 a. m. -189; 4:30 a. m. -191; 7:30 a. m. -193; 10:30 p. m. -195; 1:30 a. m. -197; 4:30 a. m. -199; 7:30 a. m. -201; 10:30 p. m. -203; 1:30 a. m. -205; 4:30 a. m. -207; 7:30 a. m. -209; 10:30 p. m. -211; 1:30 a. m. -213; 4:30 a. m. -215; 7:30 a. m. -217; 10:30 p. m. -219; 1:30 a. m. -221; 4:30 a. m. -223; 7:30 a. m. -225; 10:30 p. m. -227; 1:30 a. m. -229; 4:30 a. m. -231; 7:30 a. m. -233; 10:30 p. m. -235; 1:30 a. m. -237; 4:30 a. m. -239; 7:30 a. m. -241; 10:30 p. m. -243; 1:30 a. m. -245; 4:30 a. m. -247; 7:30 a. m. -249; 10:30 p. m. -251; 1:30 a. m. -253; 4:30 a. m. -255; 7:30 a. m. -257; 10:30 p. m. -259; 1:30 a. m. -261; 4:30 a. m. -263; 7:30 a. m. -265; 10:30 p. m. -267; 1:30 a. m. -269; 4:30 a. m. -271; 7:30 a. m. -273; 10:30 p. m. -275; 1:30 a. m. -277; 4:30 a. m. -279; 7:30 a. m. -281; 10:30 p. m. -283; 1:30 a. m. -285; 4:30 a. m. -287; 7:30 a. m. -289; 10:30 p. m. -291; 1:30 a. m. -293; 4:30 a. m. -295; 7:30 a. m. -297; 10:30 p. m. -299; 1:30 a. m. -301; 4:30 a. m. -303; 7:30 a. m. -305; 10:30 p. m. -307; 1:30 a. m. -309; 4:30 a. m. -311; 7:30 a. m. -313; 10:30 p. m. -315; 1:30 a. m. -317; 4:30 a. m. -319; 7:30 a. m. -321; 10:30 p. m. -323; 1:30 a. m. -325; 4:30 a. m. -327; 7:30 a. m. -329; 10:30 p. m. -331; 1:30 a. m. -333; 4:30 a. m. -335; 7:30 a. m. -337; 10:30 p. m. -339; 1:30 a. m. -341; 4:30 a. m. -343; 7:30 a. m. -345; 10:30 p. m. -347; 1:30 a. m. -349; 4:30 a. m. -351; 7:30 a. m. -353; 10:30 p. m. -355; 1:30 a. m. -357; 4:30 a. m. -359; 7:30 a. m. -361; 10:30 p. m. -363; 1:30 a. m. -365; 4:30 a. m. -367; 7:30 a. m. -369; 10:30 p. m. -371; 1:30 a. m. -373; 4:30 a. m. -375; 7:30 a. m. -377; 10:30 p. m. -379; 1:30 a. m. -381; 4:30 a. m. -383; 7:30 a. m. -385; 10:30 p. m. -387; 1:30 a. m. -389; 4:30 a. m. -391; 7:30 a. m. -393; 10:30 p. m. -395; 1:30 a. m. -397; 4:30 a. m. -399; 7:30 a. m. -401; 10:30 p. m. -403; 1:30 a. m. -405; 4:30 a. m. -407; 7:30 a. m. -409; 10:30 p. m. -411; 1:30 a. m. -413; 4:30 a. m. -415; 7:30 a. m. -417; 10:30 p. m. -419; 1:30 a. m. -421; 4:30 a. m. -423; 7:30 a. m. -425; 10:30 p. m. -427; 1:30 a. m. -429; 4:30 a. m. -431; 7:30 a. m. -433; 10:30 p. m. -435; 1:30 a. m. -437; 4:30 a. m. -439; 7:30 a. m. -441; 10:30 p. m. -443; 1:30 a. m. -445; 4:30 a. m. -447; 7:30 a. m. -449; 10:30 p. m. -451; 1:30 a. m. -453; 4:30 a. m. -455; 7:30 a. m. -457; 10:30 p. m. -459; 1:30 a. m. -461; 4:30 a. m. -463; 7:30 a. m. -465; 10:30 p. m. -467; 1:30 a. m. -469; 4:30 a. m. -471; 7:30 a. m. -473; 10:30 p. m. -475; 1:30 a. m. -477; 4:30 a. m. -479; 7:30 a. m. -481; 10:30 p. m. -483; 1:30 a. m. -485; 4:30 a. m. -487; 7:30 a. m. -489; 10:30 p. m. -491; 1:30 a. m. -493; 4:30 a. m. -495; 7:30 a. m. -497; 10:30 p. m. -499; 1:30 a. m. -501; 4:30 a. m. -503; 7:30 a. m. -505; 10:30 p. m. -507; 1:30 a. m. -509; 4:30 a. m. -511; 7:30 a. m. -513; 10:30 p. m. -515; 1:30 a. m. -517; 4:30 a. m. -519; 7:30 a. m. -521; 10:30 p. m. -523; 1:30 a. m. -525; 4:30 a. m. -527; 7:30 a. m. -529; 10:30 p. m. -531; 1:30 a. m. -533; 4:30 a. m. -535; 7:30 a. m. -537; 10:30 p. m. -539; 1:30 a. m. -541; 4:30 a. m. -543; 7:30 a. m. -545; 10:30 p. m. -547; 1:30 a. m. -549; 4:30 a. m. -551; 7:30 a. m. -553; 10:30 p. m. -555; 1:30 a. m. -557; 4:30 a. m. -559; 7:30 a. m. -561; 10:30 p. m. -563; 1:30 a. m. -565; 4:30 a. m. -567; 7:30 a. m. -569; 10:30 p. m. -571; 1:30 a. m. -573; 4:30 a. m. -575; 7:30 a. m. -577; 10:30 p. m. -579; 1:30 a. m. -581; 4:30 a. m. -583; 7:30 a. m. -585; 10:30 p. m. -587; 1:30 a. m. -589; 4:30 a. m. -591; 7:30 a. m. -593; 10:30 p. m. -595; 1:30 a. m. -597; 4:30 a. m. -599; 7:30 a. m. -601; 10:30 p. m. -603; 1:30 a. m. -605; 4:30 a. m. -607; 7:30 a. m. -609; 10:30 p. m. -611; 1:30 a. m. -613; 4:30 a. m. -615; 7:30 a. m. -617; 10:30 p. m. -619; 1:30 a. m. -621; 4:30 a. m. -623; 7:30 a. m. -625; 10:30 p. m. -627; 1:30 a. m. -629; 4:30 a. m. -631; 7:30 a. m. -633; 10:30 p. m. -635; 1:30 a. m. -637; 4:30 a. m. -639; 7:30 a. m. -641; 10:30 p. m. -643; 1:30 a. m. -645; 4:30 a. m. -647; 7:30 a. m. -649; 10:30 p. m. -651; 1:30 a. m. -653; 4:30 a. m. -655; 7:30 a. m. -657; 10:30 p. m. -659; 1:30 a. m. -661; 4:30 a. m. -663; 7:30 a. m. -665; 10:30 p. m. -667; 1:30 a. m. -669; 4:30 a. m. -671; 7:30 a. m. -673; 10:30 p. m. -675; 1:30 a. m. -677; 4:30 a. m. -679; 7:30 a. m. -681; 10:30 p. m. -683; 1:30 a. m. -685; 4:30 a. m. -687; 7:30 a. m. -689; 10:30 p. m. -691; 1:30 a. m. -693; 4:30 a. m. -695; 7:30 a. m. -697; 10:30 p. m. -699; 1:30 a. m. -701; 4:30 a. m. -703; 7:30 a. m. -705; 10:30 p. m. -707; 1:30 a. m. -709; 4:30 a. m. -711; 7:30 a. m. -713; 10:30 p. m. -715; 1:30 a. m. -717; 4:30 a. m. -719; 7:30 a. m. -721; 10:30 p. m. -723; 1:30 a. m. -725; 4:30 a. m. -727; 7:30 a. m. -729; 10:30 p. m. -731; 1:30 a. m. -733; 4:30 a. m. -735; 7:30 a. m. -737; 10:30 p. m. -739; 1:30 a. m. -741; 4:30 a. m. -743; 7:30 a. m. -745; 10:30 p. m. -747; 1:30 a. m. -749; 4:30 a. m. -751; 7:30 a. m. -753; 10:30 p. m. -755; 1:30 a. m. -757; 4:30 a. m. -759; 7:30 a. m. -761; 10:30 p. m. -763; 1:30 a. m. -765; 4:30 a. m. -767; 7:30 a. m. -769; 10:30 p. m. -771; 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7:30 a. m. -889; 10:30 p. m. -891; 1:30 a. m. -893; 4:30 a. m. -895; 7:30 a. m. -897; 10:30 p. m. -899; 1:30 a. m. -901; 4:30 a. m. -903; 7:30 a. m. -905; 10:30 p. m. -907; 1:30 a. m. -909; 4:30 a. m. -911; 7:30 a. m. -913; 10:30 p. m. -915; 1:30 a. m. -917; 4:30 a. m. -919; 7:30 a. m. -921; 10:30 p. m. -923; 1:30 a. m. -925; 4:30 a. m. -927; 7:30 a. m. -929; 10:30 p. m. -931; 1:30 a. m. -933; 4:30 a. m. -935; 7:30 a. m. -937; 10:30 p. m. -939; 1:30 a. m. -941; 4:30 a. m. -943; 7:30 a. m. -945; 10:30 p. m. -947; 1:30 a. m. -949; 4:30 a. m. -951; 7:30 a. m. -953; 10:30 p. m. -955; 1:30 a. m. -957; 4:30 a. m. -959; 7:30 a. m. -961; 10:30 p. m. -963; 1:30 a. m. -965; 4:30 a. m. -967; 7:30 a. m. -969; 10:30 p. m. -971; 1:30 a. m. -973; 4:30 a. m. -975; 7:30 a. m. -977; 10:30 p. m. -979; 1:30 a. m. -981; 4:30 a. m. -983; 7:30 a. m. -985; 10:30 p. m. -987; 1:30 a. m. -989; 4:30 a. m. -991; 7:30 a. m. -993; 10:30 p. m. -995; 1:30 a. m. -997; 4:30 a. m. -999; 7:30 a. m. -1001; 10:30 p. m. -1003; 1:30 a. m. -1005; 4:30 a. m. -1007; 7:30 a. m. -1009; 10:30 p. m. -1011; 1:30 a. m. -1013; 4:30 a. m. -1015; 7:30 a. m. -1017; 10:30 p. m. -1019; 1:30 a. m. -1021; 4:30 a. m. -1023; 7:30 a. m. -1025; 10:30 p. m. -1027; 1:30 a. m. -1029; 4:30 a. m. -1031; 7:30 a. m. -1033; 10:30 p. m. -1035; 1:30 a. m. -1037; 4:30 a. m. -1039; 7:30 a. m. -1041; 10:30 p. m. -1043; 1:30 a. m. -1045; 4:30 a. m. -1047; 7:30 a. m. -1049; 10:30 p. m. -1051; 1:30 a. m. -1053; 4:30 a. m. -1055; 7:30 a. m. -1057; 10:30 p. m. -1059; 1:30 a. m. -1061; 4:30 a. m. -1063; 7:30 a. m. -1065; 10:30 p. m. -1067; 1:30 a. m. -1069; 4:30 a. m. -1071; 7:30 a. m. -1073; 10:30 p. m. -1075; 1:30 a. m. -1077; 4:30 a. m. -1079; 7:30 a. m. -1081; 10:30 p. m. -1083; 1:30 a. m. -1085; 4:30 a. m. -1087; 7:30 a. m. -1089; 10:30 p. m. -1091; 1:30 a. m. -1093; 4:30 a. m. -1095; 7:30 a. m. -1097; 10:30 p. m. -1099; 1:30 a. m. -1101; 4:30 a. m. -1103; 7:30 a. m. -1105; 10:30 p. m. -1107; 1:30 a. m. -1109; 4:30 a. m. -1111; 7:30 a. m. -1113; 10:30 p. m. -1115; 1:30 a. m. -1117; 4:30 a. m. -1119; 7:30 a. m. -1121; 10:30 p. m. -1123; 1:30 a. m. -1125; 4:30 a. m. -1127; 7:30 a. m. -1129; 10:30 p. m. -1131; 1:30 a. m. -1133; 4:30 a. m. -1135; 7:30 a. m. -1137; 10:30 p. m. -1139; 1:30 a. m. -1141; 4:30 a. m. -1143; 7:30 a. m. -1145; 10:30 p. m. -1147; 1:30 a. m. -1149; 4:30 a. m. -1151; 7:30 a. m. -1153; 10:30 p. m. -1155; 1:30 a. m. -1157; 4:30 a. m. -1159; 7:30 a. m. -1161; 10:30 p. m. -1163; 1:30 a. m. -1165; 4:30 a. m. -1167; 7:30 a. m. -1169; 10:30 p. m. -1171; 1:30 a. m. -1173; 4:30 a. m. -1175; 7:30 a. m. -1177; 10:30 p. m. -1179; 1:30 a. m. -1181; 4:30 a. m. -1183; 7:30 a. m. -1185; 10:30 p. m. -1187; 1:30 a. m. -1189; 4:30 a. m. -1191; 7:30 a. m. -1193; 10:30 p. m. -1195; 1:30 a. m. -1197; 4:30 a. m. -1199; 7:30 a. m. -1201; 10:30 p. m. -1203; 1:30 a. m. -1205; 4:30 a. m. -1207; 7:30 a. m. -1209; 10:30 p. m. -1211; 1:30 a. m. -1213; 4:30 a. m. -1215; 7:30 a. m. -1217; 10:30 p. m. -1219; 1:30 a. m. -1221; 4:30 a. m. -1223; 7:30 a. m. -1225; 10:30 p. m. -1227; 1:30 a. m. -1229; 4:30 a. m. -1231; 7:30 a. m. -1233; 10:30 p. m. -1235; 1:30 a. m. -1237; 4:30 a. m. -1239; 7:30 a. m. -1241; 10:30 p. m. -1243; 1:30 a. m. -1245; 4:30 a. m. -1247; 7:30 a. m. -1249; 10:30 p. m. -1251; 1:30 a. m. -1253; 4:30 a. m. -1255; 7:30 a. m. -1257; 10:30 p. m. -1259; 1:30 a. m. -1261; 4:30 a. m. -1263; 7:30 a. m. -1265; 10:30 p. m. -1267; 1:30 a. m. -1269; 4:30 a. m. -1271; 7:30 a. m. -1273; 10:30 p. m. -1275; 1:30 a. m. -1277; 4:30 a. m. -1279; 7:30 a. m. -1281; 10:30 p. m. -1283; 1:30 a. m. -1285; 4:30 a. m. -1287; 7:30 a. m. -1289; 10:30 p. m. -1291; 1:30 a. m. -1293; 4:30 a. m. -1295; 7:30 a. m. -1297; 10:30 p. m. -1299; 1:30 a. m. -1301; 4:30 a. m. -1303; 7:30 a. m. -1305; 10:30 p. m. -1307; 1:30 a. m. -1309; 4:30 a. m. -1311; 7:30 a. m. -1313; 10:30 p. m. -1315; 1:30 a. m. -1317; 4:30 a. m. -1319; 7:30 a. m. -1321; 10:30 p. m. -1323; 1:30 a. m. -1325; 4:30 a. m. -1327; 7:30 a. m. -1329; 10:30 p. m. -1331; 1:30 a. m. -1333; 4:30 a. m. -1335; 7:30 a. m. -1337; 10:30 p. m. -1339; 1:30 a. m. -1341; 4:30 a. m. -1343; 7:30 a. m. -1345; 10:30 p. m. -

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

NOVEMBER TRADE STATEMENT SHOWS CHANGED CONDITIONS

Among Curious Shifts of Commerce by European War Is That Imports From Germany That Month Were Valued Above Corresponding Month Last Year

NEW YORK—The November statement of exports and imports by countries and grand divisions, issued by J. H. Lant, chief statistician of the custom house, continued to reflect the changed condition in trade brought about by the European war. The detailed report shows many curious shifts in the currents of commerce as well as some surprises. In the latter class is the statement in the report that imports during November from Germany entered at this port had a value of \$6,673,526, an excess over the corresponding month a year ago of \$637,444. In September last shipments from Germany here were down to \$1,443,793.

The October report showed imports of \$5,106,307. It is thus apparent that notwithstanding the tie-up of the German overseas merchant marine, Germany is moving merchandise freely to this country through neutral ports and shipping. The same thing appears to be true regarding Austria-Hungary, as that empire's imports here in November aggregated \$898,704, in comparison with \$1,041,492 the corresponding month in 1913, when trade conditions were normal. French imports fell sharply last month compared with a year ago, last month's entries being only \$6,413,142, compared with \$10,800,893 the corresponding month last year. French shipping is not menaced on the ocean, but custom house officials are of the belief that the devastation in northern France, together with the withdrawals of men from their accustomed activities, has counted the past month against normal production in manufacturing establishments.

Of the belligerent nations, England is the only one to import more here last month than in November, 1913. England's imports are set down at \$12,404,042, compared with \$11,226,129 in November a year ago. Ireland's entries last month had value of \$1,353,315, a gain over the corresponding period last year of \$200,000. Entries from Scotland declined \$400,000. The Netherlands, which is acting as a clearing house for Germany, entered here merchandise last month valued at \$2,160,055, which is \$1,000,000 more than in November, 1913. Italian imports were \$3,292,721 last month, showing a loss of approximately \$275,000 compared with a year ago. Total imports from Europe in November were valued at \$44,192,475, compared with \$47,255,551 the corresponding month last year.

South American imports rose from

\$13,176,762 in November, 1913, to \$15,110,619 last month. Argentina made the biggest gain in imports received here, that country's merchandise being valued at \$3,127,219 last month, compared with \$2,234,472 in November, 1913. Brazil's showing in imports last month was \$6,600,260 compared with \$7,171,543 a year ago.

The export sheet of the official statement shows that merchandise was shipped to England from this port last month valued at \$23,896,844, compared with \$14,678,802 a year ago, when normal trade conditions existed. Exports to France last month soared to \$14,080,507, while in November, 1913, the sales to that country were valued at only \$4,888,206. Last month's exports to Germany amounted to only about \$40,890, whereas a year ago they exceeded \$7,450,000. Nothing was manifested out of this port in November as for Austria-Hungary, although in November, 1913, sales to the empire aggregated \$865,477.

As a probable distributor of American products to Germany, Denmark apparently surpasses all other neutral countries. Denmark's purchases in this market shipped out of New York last month jumped to \$7,100,794, compared with \$558,105 in November, 1913. Exports to Sweden last month were placed at \$2,857,735, compared with \$377,415 in November, 1913. Norway's outbound purchases had a value last month of \$2,317,917, while in the same month last year that country's exports were only \$436,965. Russia in Asia took goods from this port in November valued at \$1,220,691, compared with \$749 in November, 1913. European Russia's exports were \$472,930 last month, compared with \$1,131,591 in November last year. The above figures demonstrate that most of the Russian shipments now being made are via the Panama canal and the Pacific to Vladivostok.

Exports from this port to South America last month fell to \$4,520,262, compared with \$8,282,131 the same month last year. Chinese exports were \$279,473 last month, or only about one-half that of the corresponding period of 1913. Asiatic exports reached \$3,917,645 last month, or about \$500,000 more than in November, 1913. Exports from here for Oceania last month were valued at \$3,699,734, a falling off of about \$1,300,000 compared with November, 1913. African exports last month were valued at \$1,009,708, compared with \$1,740,265 in the same month last year.

PRICES OF ZINC HAVE ANOTHER SHARP ADVANCE

Demand Stronger Than for Some Time and Production Is Picking Up Slightly

JOPLIN, Mo.—Another sharp advance in zinc blende prices this week sent offerings to \$46@50, basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, while premium grades running high in metallic zinc sold for as high as \$53. The demand is stronger than it has been in some time, and production is responding to the better prices that are prevailing. With added production resulting from renewed activities in the North Webb City sheet ore district, and with a heavier output noted from many of the soft ore camps of the district, the entire Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma region is now turning out close to 5000 tons of blende concentrate each week.

Heavy surplus reserves at various points throughout the district are being depleted as a result of higher offerings. A great many producers had been holding their output for several months. One large pile of zinc blende concentrate aggregated in weight close to 5000 tons, the largest accumulation at a single mine in the history of the district. This large pile, worth \$250,000, has been accumulating for about a year, and is situated at the Mont B mine, north of Webb City. Another large pile is at the Century mine at Neck City. The aggregate tonnage of surplus ores reached close to 16,000 tons at one time, but this has now been cut down by several thousand tons and the total at present is not more than about 13,000. With a strong demand for ore this surplus tonnage could be wiped out in a few weeks' buying.

Spelter opened the week quiet at \$5.55 @5.60. For the corresponding week of 1913 spelter sold for \$5.05 and blende was quoted at \$36@40.50, while premium grades sold up to \$43. Calamine production, which would be heavier because of higher prices that prevail, has been cut down by zero weather which interferes seriously with the output from many of the mines, the greater number of which are exposed to the weather. Prices for 40 per cent grades are firm at \$22@24, basis of 40 per cent metallic zinc, while premium grades sell for as high as \$30. For the corresponding week of 1913 calamine sold for \$18@20, basis, with premium grades bringing \$24.

No change is noted in lead ore prices which hold firm at \$47, basis of 80 per cent metallic lead. Pig lead is quiet at \$3.65@3.70. For the corresponding week of 1913 lead ore brought \$49 and metal was quoted at \$3.90.

LEATHER FIRM IS FAVORED AT THIS TIME

Central Concern Exception to General Run of War's Effects on Gross and Net Earnings—Dividend Prospects

Central Leather is an exception to the heavy toll levied upon the gross and net earnings of American corporations as a whole.

Had it not been for the war the last six months' earnings of Central Leather would have been mediocre, it is said. As it is, the company will close the year with a gain in net over last estimated at between \$500,000 and \$750,000.

Even if the December quarter should do no better than break even with the same three months of 1913, the company would this year earn for dividends a total of at least \$4,800,000, or 6 1/2 per cent on the \$73,701,000 common stock against 3 per cent in 1913.

But the December quarter is almost certain to record a handsome increase over last year. Estimates of a gain in net profits for the last quarter of \$100,000 a month are not considered extravagant in leather circles. This would mean profits for the common of about 7 per cent.

Directors of Central Leather meet some time this month and a dividend is expected to be declared on the common. Last year directors declared a dividend of \$2 per share. This year it is not unlikely that a larger distribution of perhaps \$2.50 or \$3 a share will be made. It is felt in some quarters that directors may be willing to take the step to which they have been so long urged and put the common on a regular quarterly basis.

With share profits running between \$6 and \$7 per share, it is expected that the Central Leather stockholders have some claim for a fairly liberal return.

As long as the war lasts Central Leather is bound to feel a heavy export demand for leather for army purposes. England has not bought a pair of American shoes so far, but it has bought hundreds of thousands of sides of American sole leather to make into shoes in its own factories, and it must continue to buy its leather here.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Monitor, Dec. 18)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Elizabeth N. J.—John Spurling of Goerke & Co.; Essex. Boston, Mass.—C. S. Wolfe of Wolfe & Co.; Essex. Kansas City—T. C. & A. J. Elliot of Elliot & Kendall Shoe Company; Tour. Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Adams. Porto Rico—Pedro Perez of San Francisco; Fortez, U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Seymour Haber; U. S. Williamsport, Pa.—C. W. Scott of J. E. Dayton Co.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago—Mr. Florsheim, Jr., of Florsheim Bros. Shoe Co.; Tour. Leicester, Eng.—Solomon Josephs of E. Jacobs & Co.; Essex. Montreal, Can.—E. A. Whitley; Essex. Northampton, Eng.—Cleveland Danneft; Essex. Stafford, Eng.—J. F. Toomey of Edw. Bostock, Ltd.; 123 Beach st. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DROPS

BERLIN—Exchange with New York has fallen to \$44.50@44.80 after recently touching \$47.70. The drop is attributed chiefly to the sale of American securities, particularly railroad bonds, for return to America. Holland has also bought American bonds here.

IRON AND STEEL DEMAND IS QUIET; PRICES ARE LOW

CLEVELAND, O.—Contracting for finished materials is being done in a conservative way, generally up to April 1, says the Iron Trade Review. Prices are low. There is a lull in iron buying after heavy transactions of recent weeks, and it is not expected that there will be much activity until after the holidays. The eastern machinery market is enjoying a very encouraging increase in demand from domestic buyers.

There is active inquiry from France, Russia and England. In foreign business placed during the past week were a considerable number of lathes for France and England. Machine tool business for Pittsburgh is improving, and there are also better prospects for heavy machinery. Orders for lathes and drills are being received in large numbers at Cincinnati, principally from countries abroad.

CALIFORNIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The California Railway & Power Company which controls the United Railroads of San Francisco, the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company, and the Coast Valleys Gas & Electric Company, has just issued its first annual report covering the period ended June 30, 1914. The company is entirely free from either funded or floating debt, and reports assets of \$49,941,100 of which \$47,739,469 comprise the controlling interest in the stocks of its subsidiary public service companies. The company is payable dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on \$2,900,000 prior preference stock and during the fiscal year paid dividends aggregating 5 1/2 per cent on \$6,874,400 preferred stock and retired \$100,000 par value of prior preference stock.

The report of the United Railroads of San Francisco which operates 275 miles of electric street railway in San Francisco, shows gross earnings of \$8,506,725; gross income including other income after payments of operating expenses and taxes of \$3,465,825 and a final surplus after all fixed and floating charges of \$1,399,290. The company is paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on \$5,000,000 first preference stock. The company reports additions and betterments during the fiscal year ended June 30, to the amount of \$381,132 and the retirement of \$314,000 underlying mortgage bonds. President Lillenthal reports that the United Railroads earnings are expected to be largely stimulated by the Panama Pacific exposition and by the inevitable growth of the city attendant upon the completion of the Panama canal.

The report of the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company shows gross earnings of \$1,136,682, as compared with \$737,629 in 1911, and net earnings of \$627,965 as compared with \$497,777 in 1911. The company has outstanding \$6,500,000 first mortgage bonds, \$1,000,000 second mortgage series "A" bonds and \$7,858,000 second mortgage series "B" bonds. After payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds, and second mortgage series "A" bonds, the balance payable to investment under the terms of the second mortgage which with respect to series "B" bonds, amounted to \$253,203 for the period ended June 30, 1914. The company's electric power and lighting connected load is more than 64,000 horsepower, and approximately 3400 customers are being served. The supreme court of the United States has recently confirmed the company's right to develop its business in San Francisco without regard to further franchise agreements with the city.

The Coast Valley Gas & Electric Company which serves Monterey county, Cal., in the Salinas valley, reports gross earnings of \$239,984; net earnings of \$90,871, from which after deducting interest on \$900,000 first mortgage bonds and miscellaneous charges, there remains a surplus of \$29,510 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. This is an increase of 17 per cent in gross and 11 per cent in net over the preceding years. The Coast Valleys Gas & Electric Company is supplying electric energy to more than 2100 customers; gas to more than 1800 customers; and water to nearly 1100 customers.

DIVIDENDS

Parke Davis Company will pay an extra Christmas dividend of 5 per cent on Dec. 31.

United States Whip Company has declared regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

The Mohawk Valley Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Mortgage Bond Company of New York declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 31, 1914, to stock of record.

Boston Belting Company has declared quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record at close of business today.

Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

Hollinger Gold Mines Company, Ltd., declared regular monthly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 23.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1915, to stock of record Dec. 17.

General Baking Company declared regular quarterly 1 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Kolb Bakery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The National Bank of Cuba declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 22, reopen Jan. 2.

The Merchants National Bank of New York declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record, Dec. 23.

Union Twist Drill Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The New England Power Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 2.

The Connecticut River Power Company of Maine declared usual semi-annual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock series A, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 16.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railway declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 23. No action was taken on common dividend.

MacAndrews & Forbes Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Trustees of Massachusetts Lighting companies declared dividends of \$1.75 per share on old common shares, \$1.50 per share on new preferred and 25 cents on new common shares, payable Jan. 15.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company declared a semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 11 to holders of record Dec. 28. Six months ago 3 1/2 per cent was paid on the issue.

The National Paper & Type Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. The last previous disbursement was 3 1/2 per cent on Aug. 10. The dividend is payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The directors of the Electric Light & Power Company of Abington have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share on the capital stock, payable Jan. 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 22, 1914.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share and an extra disbursement of \$1, payable Dec. 28. This makes a total of \$3.50 for the year, against \$16.50 in 1913. Three months ago the directors dropped the extra dividend, but ordered the regular quarterly payment.

Directors of DeLong-Hook & Eye Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21. Last dividend was at the rate of 2 per cent quarterly. The board considered a reduction in the distribution wise in view of general business conditions.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of \$2, payable Feb. 12 to stock of record Jan. 23. Three months ago a dividend of \$2.50 was declared, six months ago one of \$3 and nine months ago one of \$4. Previous dividends were \$4 quarterly except a \$3 dividend paid Aug. 15, 1913, and a 5 per cent dividend which was paid May 15, 1912.

MINIMUM PRICE RULING

NEW YORK—Special committee, formerly known as committee of five, which was continued in office to establish new minimum prices when deemed necessary, announced that hereafter when reductions are made in minimum prices the public will be notified through the press the morning after reductions are made.

ENGLAND AMONG GREATEST IMPORTERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

France, Austria-Hungary and Russia Included in Nations With High Home Production and Small Imports—Canada and Argentina Have Surpluses

Special to the Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—An investigation of the production, imports and exports of food products of various countries indicates that England produces about 53 per cent of her food requirements, and imports (net) about 47 per cent; Belgium produces 57 per cent, and imports 43 per cent; Germany produces 88 per cent, and imports 12 per cent; France produces 92 per cent, and imports 8 per cent; Austria-Hungary produces 98 per cent, and imports 2 per cent; Russia produces 110 per cent of her requirements, and exports an equivalent of about 10 per cent; Canada produces 23 per cent more than she consumes; Argentina produces 48 per cent more than she consumes; the United States produces practically no more than she consumes, that is to say, exports and imports of foodstuffs almost balance.

These estimates, made by Nat C. Murray and Frank Andrews of the department of agriculture, are based upon the latest available data, mostly for 1912 and 1913, and are believed by the best authorities to be practically correct. By countries, Messrs. Murray and Andrews state the case as follows:

The country most dependent upon importation from foreign countries is the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland). She produces only 27 per cent of her requirements of edible grains (including flour as wheat), only 53 per cent of her meats, 62 per cent of her dairy products, 58 per cent of her poultry, more than 90 per cent of her vegetables, and 21 per cent of her fruits. Of fish she produces more than she consumes; that is, she is an exporter of fish products.

It will be observed that her dependence upon imports is greatest of grain products. In some discussions of the food requirements of England, as well as of other countries, conclusions are based solely upon the import requirements of wheat alone, and therefore the dependence upon foreign countries is exaggerated. For instance, although the United Kingdom imports nearly 75 per cent of her needs of edible grains, she imports only about 10 per cent of her needs of vegetables, the total value of which is nearly equal to that of her edible grains.

Germany imports about 18 per cent of her requirement of edible grains (including flour), producing about 82 per cent of her requirements; she produces about 93 per cent of her meats, 92 per cent of her dairy products, 67 per cent of her poultry, 99 per cent of her vegetables, 48 per cent of her fruits; she is a large exporter of sugar, her production being 177 per cent of her consumption; that is, she exports 77 per cent as much as she consumes.

France imports about 7 per cent of her requirements of edible grains, producing about 93 per cent of her requirements; she produces 98 per cent of her meats, 80 per cent of her poultry, and 91 per cent of her sugar; she produces slightly more than she consumes of dairy products, vegetables and fruits.

Austria-Hungary is almost self-sustaining in food supplies; she is a fairly large exporter of sugar; in most other food products her imports and exports nearly balance, or are a small proportion of the production.

Russia is a surplus producer of foodstuffs; she exports 19 per cent of her production of edible grains; or, in other words, her exports amount to about 24 per cent as much as she retains for use; her exports of dairy products equal about 10 per cent of her home requirements; her exports of poultry are 19 per cent; her exports of vegetables are 4 per cent, and her exports of sugar are 33 per cent of her home requirements.

The United States in recent years has been a large importer of foodstuffs as an exporter; therefore she cannot be classed as a surplus producer of foodstuffs. It is true that she is an exporter of certain articles, but she is

an equally large importer of other articles. In edible grains, the production is 23 per cent more than the amount retained; the production of meats is 8 per cent more—that is, exports of meats equal 6 per cent of that retained in the United States for consumption; the production of dairy products is 20 per cent more than consumed; the production of poultry is just about equal to consumption; of vegetables, 1 per cent less; of fruits and nuts, 6 per cent less; only 24 per cent of the consumptive requirements of sugar are produced at home, and of course, none of the tea and coffee.

The exportations of edible grains from Argentina equal 140 per cent of the amount retained in the country, and of meat products 36 per cent. These represent practically all of the food products exported by Argentina. Her production and consumption of dairy and poultry products about balance, but she is a small importer of vegetables, sugar and fruits and nuts. Her total exports of foodstuffs, equal 48 per cent of the amount retained.

The quantity of edible grains exported by Canada equals 120 per cent of the amount retained in the country, of meat products 8 per cent, of fish products 12 per cent, and of fish products 94 per cent. She imports 6 per cent of her food requirements of poultry and eggs, 3 per cent of her vegetables, and 38 per cent of her fruits and nuts. Altogether she produces 23 per cent more than she consumes of foodstuffs.

CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGES PLAN SAFEGUARD RULES

MONTREAL—The Canadian stock exchanges are about to adopt a rule to safeguard the stock markets of the Dominion from bear raids when the time comes to resume stock trading without restrictions. The plan will be somewhat like that now contemplated by the London exchange.

Brokers will enter into an agreement which will virtually forbid all loaning of stock to clients or other brokers. This arrangement will be continued, very probably, until such time as the markets are well stabilized.

The famous short account, which originated in Toronto just before the close of the exchanges, and which nearly caused a panic, is still believed to be uncovered, to a large extent, and it seems that no effort is being made to close out the account by making purchases through the stock exchange committee. A closed market no longer operates as a reason against such covering operations, as it did some months ago. Owing to this, the above rule will no doubt be adopted in the very near future.

However, stocks now out on loan may be recalled from time to time and replacement under a loaning prohibition would present some difficulties.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER PROSPECTS

AKRON, O.—An official of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company says: "Manufacturers estimate that about 625,000 cars will be produced within the next year. This number includes gasoline and electric pleasure cars and light commercial cars equipped with pneumatic tires. Approximately 205,000 will start their careers on Goodyear tires—close to 1,000,000 tires being required for this phase of the company's business alone. "Competition for this factory business is most severe."

USUAL CHRISTMAS BONUS

NEW YORK—Union Trust Company voted to pay the usual Christmas bonus of 10 per cent of the salaries of clerks and other employees.

WALL STREET LOOKS CALMLY ON SITUATION

Not So Much Apprehension of Foreign Liquidation of American Securities—Monetary Conditions More Satisfactory

Special to the Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Notwithstanding the prediction that with the opening of the New York stock exchange there would eventuate a concerted rush of European selling orders, no such attempted sales have appeared. On the contrary the European market seems to have firmly determined to hang on to its American securities on the assumption that being directly unaffected by the European conditions of war, these securities would have a firmer fixed value than home stocks and bonds.

The stock exchange officials have stated that they were in the beginning fearful that the rush of Europeans selling would demand the liquidation in gold for a large part of the \$5,000,000,000 in American securities held abroad, and that they are pleased to report that there was no reason for that fear. It has been pointed out that the rush of foreign buying orders of American products and war material has broken the exorbitant foreign exchange rate prevailing for the first three months of the war, and that, in conjunction with the new federal reserve system, has restored domestic credit conditions and steadied them most satisfactorily. It has been held by some financial experts in Wall street that the great European war loans would compel the sacrifice of foreign holdings in order that these might be absorbed. When the facts became known it was seen that the European loans were readily absorbed by each of the countries involved, and there were ample funds for this in addition to holding on to American securities.

Wall street is convinced that its fears of financial disaster were groundless, and monetary affairs are in a more satisfactory condition, experts say, than at any time since last July.

CORONA PETROLEUM LEASE

TAMPIO, Mex.—It has been announced that the Corona Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Syndicate, has obtained an oil lease on about 1,000 acres of land in the Soto La Marina district, and has already effected two well outfits on the property.

SUBSCRIBERS' LIST TO THE RECENT COTTON LOAN FUND

NEW YORK—Following is a list of New York subscribers to the cotton loan fund: Bank of New York, N. B. A. \$500,000; Bank of Manhattan \$500,000; Merchants National \$250,000; Mechanics & Traders National \$1,850,000; Bank of America \$300,000; National City Bank \$5,000,000; National City Company \$2,400,000; Chemical National \$500,000; Merchants Exchange National \$250,000; Greenwich Bank \$200,000; American Exchange National \$1,850,000; National Bank of Commerce \$3,700,000; Chatham & Phoenix National \$500,000; Hanover National \$3,700,000; Chatham & Traders National \$500,000; National Park \$2,500,000; First National \$2,500,000; Irving National \$1,000,000; Chase National \$3,700,000; Fifth Avenue Bank \$200,000; Lincoln National \$200,000; Garfield National \$205,000; Bank of Metropolis \$100,000; Seaboard National \$500,000; Liberty National \$750,000; New York Produce Exchange Bank \$100,000; Coal & Iron National \$100,000; Union Exchange National \$100,000; Bankers Trust \$3,700,000; U. S. Mortgage & Trust \$500,000; Guaranty Trust \$3,700,000; Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust \$500,000; Columbia Trust \$1,000,000; J. P. Morgan & Co. \$3,700,000; Central Trust \$1,200,000; Harriman National \$100,000; Union Trust \$500,000; Equitable Trust \$250,000; Colonial Bank \$200,000; Peoples Trust, Brooklyn, \$100,000; total \$50,000,000.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$7.75@8 bbl, \$1@1.05 bag, pastry \$6.50 bbl, 90c bag. Butter—Print 30c lb, tub 35c lb, 5-lb box \$1.00, 10-lb tub \$3.80. Eggs—Fancy brown 69c doz, fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire 64c doz, western first 30@55c, according to size. Beans—York state pea 10c qt, 75c pk medium pea 9c qt, 75c pk, California 15c qt, \$1.10 pk, yellow eyes 13c qt, \$1 pk, red kidneys 14c qt, \$1.10 pk. Sugar—Granulated 5 1/2c per single lb, 5 1/2c per lb in 100-lb bags. Potatoes—Maine 25c pk, 90c bu, \$1.75 per 2-bu bag, selected 30c pk, \$1.10 bu, sweet, 5c lb. Oranges—California navela 50c doz, Florida 25@35c, tangerines 35c. Apples—Baldwins 40c pk, Kings 60c pk, Greenings 40c pk.

BAR SILVER PRICES

THE HOME FORUM

THERE IS ONE MIND

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy lays down a proposition which is one of the most revolutionary ever propounded: "We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite" (p. 460). It is certain that this fundamental truth was discerned and acted upon by Christ Jesus, for we remember his saying, "I and my Father are one"; and as he recognized that his "Father" was Spirit or Mind, it is clear that he understood his own real nature to be the expression of the Mind of God, the Christ Mind. But until Mrs. Eddy drove it home to the world's dull materialistic consciousness there does not seem to have been caught more than perhaps fragmentary and passing glimpses of its purport; little recognition of its inward far-reaching meaning was evidenced; of the wonderful power that lay in the comprehension of it or the healing that would result from its acceptance by mankind, the centuries give hardly any indication at all.

Most truths are of value almost as much because of the inferences that can be drawn from them as in the direct precision of the truth itself. For example, to know the truth about anything is to cease to believe in any lie that may be told about that truth. The falsehoods may seem to be legion about it; there can only be the simple truth itself.

It is curious to reflect that it did not strike religionists or others that if God were infinite and that if He were Mind, then there could be only one Mind—not many minds. It is this that Christian Science lays the utmost stress upon, because it recognizes that the selfishness of men and their material beliefs which produce all the suffering of the world will be eradicated by working from no other basis.

Expanding her proposition, Mrs. Eddy on page 588 of Science and Health says: "All the objects of God's creation reflect one Mind, and whatever reflects not this one Mind, is false and erroneous, even the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are both mental and material." Thus is laid down a test by which the false can be distinguished from the true. One immediately reasons that "matter" does not reflect Mind. It is, in fact, invariably looked upon as something quite the opposite of Mind, although it may be viewed in different ways by different people, just as one may believe it to be the solidest thing he ever knocked his head against and another the subtlest form of energy of which it is possible to conceive. But to hold it in consciousness as real in any sense of the word, this that common sense admits to be antithetical to Mind, is either to have no clear conception of what Mind really is or to deny Mind's infinite nature.

Perhaps it would be well to remember that Mind can only be known by its expression. Mind is expressed in ideas and only in ideas; hence, since Mind or God is infinite, what actually exists is an infinite number of ideas. These ideas reflect the divine nature in perfection and indestructibility. "Matter," on the other hand, is nothing but a long series of counterfeit notions about these very ideas, notions into which are woven all sorts of erroneous surmises or beliefs.

Now, while it is generally conceded that Mind is antithetical to matter, the world is held in bondage to the lie that, while they are quite distinct, still intelligence and life are not only in but are dependent upon matter. What the human race believes in this respect practically puts life and intelligence at the mercy of non-intelligence, and virtually rules God out of His universe. To raise itself out of the abyss, to be relieved from its distresses of disease and sorrows of heart, the race must first realize that there is but one Mind and then know the unreality of matter or non-intelligence.

Take the application of this reasoning along two lines only, of health and of ethics. Men appear to be sick and diseased chiefly because of two fallacies. The one is that they are believing that the "body" is real, the other that their thoughts about it are wrong or false. It is manifest that evil or erroneous conditions can only be said to have been destroyed when there have been substituted for them those that are good and true. And Christian Science has proved time and again that a patient suffering from some malady has got rid of it, often with astonishing rapidity, when the revelation that there is one Mind has dawned upon him, for he has then also perceived that this one Mind is altogether good and that his condition was due to erroneous beliefs about himself. Let a sick person grasp even in a comparatively small degree his "oneness" with God, that he is a spiritual idea sustained by the one Mind, in touch at all times with this sovereign Spirit, and he will have partaken of a healing draught with which no material remedy can bear the shadow of comparison. As he grows in his understanding of the attributes of this Mind, God's infinite goodness, Love's omnipresence and protecting power, his troubles will become fewer and less, and he will attain to an ever-increasing supremacy over the "body" whose slave he formerly had felt himself to be.

While many regain health by clearing away the erroneous notions about themselves, others recover it by learning to think correctly not only about themselves but about their relationship to others. How often do envy, deceit, jealousy, hatred, anger, and all of those sins which destroy happiness, act directly as the most bitter foes against health! Every one knows the power of the emotions over the secretions of the body, how grief will cause the tears to flow, anger the face to pale or flush, and so on. And these actions are not necessarily limited merely to outward manifestations. Sometimes a persistent sin will bind a person in the coils of what appears to be an inveterate disease. Was it not Jesus who said: "For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" by which he clearly implied that sin, in the case which brought forth his remark, was concurrent with the condition from which the impotent man was healed.

Evil is unreal because there is one Mind and that Mind good. There is no excuse for its indulgence; it is the idlest thing and the most futile conceivable. It has no Principle, and therefore no power or permanency. When the world has come to know the one Mind, and just in proportion as it does, its suffering will cease, its diseases will be healed, and there will have come to pass the time foretold in these words from Science and Health, (p. 278): "When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus,' though now unperceived."

For Truth is living.
For Truth is whole,
And the love of his giving
Man's polestar and pole.

—Swinburne.

Gain Spiritual Reality

Sweet is the smile of home; the mutual look

When hearts are of each other sure;
Sweet all the joys that crowd the household nook.The haunt of all affection pure;
Yet in the world even these abide, and we
Above the world our calling boast:
Once gain the mountain top, and thou art free:Till then, who rest, presume; who turn
to look are lost.

—John Keble.

Quick Growth of Port Sudan on the Red Sea

"Rather more than seven years ago an event occurred which was hardly noticed in the English newspapers, though few happenings of the time were of more importance with respect to the future," writes Sidney Low in his interesting book, "Egypt in Transition." "In January, 1906, Lord Cromer, accompanied by the Governor-General of the Sudan, by a bevy of officials and by guards of honor of bluejackets, marines and British and Egyptian infantry, opened the Nile-Red Sea Railway at Port Sudan." "Not many people," he continues, "unless they have actually passed through it, have any conception of the activity displayed in this remote corner of the territory. Until I went to Port Sudan myself, though I had heard a good deal about it in Khartum, I had no idea that the development of a great commercial emporium and port of call was being carried out on this remarkable scale. I expected to find a railway station, a few shanties, an improvised quay or two. I found, instead, imposing wharves and bridges of stone and iron, a range of massive warehouses, cranes and loading machinery; some fine buildings already erected, others in progress; streets, squares and public gardens planned and partly laid out; a busy population of Greeks, Italians, Levantines and other Europeans or quasi-Europeans, doing a lively trade; an excellent modern hotel, small but comfortable and well managed; and many other signs of activity and enterprise."

"Eight years ago Port Sudan was not marked on the map," says Mr. Low, and later goes on: "There were no Europeans and no trade and no ships nearer than the ancient Red Sea port of Suakin, crouching behind its rocks and coral reefs, 38 miles farther down the coast. Port Sudan is the creation of the railway, which branches from the main line to Khartum, a little above Berber, just where the Atbara, the first great tributary of the Nile, flows into that river. It is a railway that had been talked of for many years before it was actually put in hand." "The whole enterprise," he concludes, "has been planned with a large ambition: the work of men who believe in the future."

OVERBURY'S CHARACTERS

Writing in his "Essays in Biography" of Sir Thomas Overbury, Mr. Whibley tells the story of Overbury's literary achievement in this way:

"That Hall's book escaped notice is not wonderful. It came, modest and inobtrusive, into the heyday of our literature. But Overbury knew it, and with Hall and Theophrastus—whom he read in Latin, if not in Greek—as examples, he sat him down to sketch characters for himself. From his masters he borrowed not much more than a technical process. He, too, got his effects by an accumulation of traits and habits. And there he left them. Their cold abstractions did not satisfy his quick eye; his ardent nature. 'It was not for him to classify and arrange. Even though he could not pack into words all that he did and thought; even though, being better adapted to intrigue than to letters, he wrote as an amateur,—he did not shut out from his book the fruits of his experience. He replaced the reflection of Hall and Theophrastus by a vivid observation of the life. He drew always from the life, and fixed his gaze upon concrete examples. At his book's end he set down his own definition of a character. 'It is a picture (real or personal), said he, 'fairly drawn, in various colors, all of them heightened by one shadowing. It is a quick and soft touch of many springs, all shutting up in one musical close; it is wit's descendant on any plain song.' Thus he lets us into his secret. His pictures are real or personal. There was not one of his models with whom he had not an intimate acquaintance. They are one and all of his own time and place, and they light up for us those darker corners of the past which serious history holds still in obscurity."

The Joys of the Road

Now the joys of the road are chiefly these:

A crimson touch on the hard-wood trees;
A vagrant's morning wide and blue,
In early fall, when the wind walks, too;
A shadowy highway cool and brown,
Alluring up and enticing downFrom rippled water to dappled swamp,
From purple glory to scarlet pomp;
The outward eye, the quiet will,
And the striding heart from hill to hill.An idle noon, a bubbling spring,
The sea in the pine-tops murmuring;
A scrap of gossip at the ferry;
A comrade neither glum nor merry,
Asking nothing, revealing naught,
But minting his words from a fund of thought.These are the joys of the open road,
For him who travels without a load.
—Bliss Carman.

What the Books Are

It does not matter how many books you have. What does matter is what those books are.—Seneca.

The Mountain Scenery of Newfoundland

Geographies allot but a small amount of space to Newfoundland, and occupy the greater part of that with description of its fisheries and canneries. In "The Romance of the Newfoundland Caribou" there is a pleasant little sketch of how the stranger has his misconceptions of the island disabused on a first visit. The author, A. A. Radcliffe-Dugmore, writes:

"I have frequently been interested in watching strangers coming in to Port-au-Desques, a dreary little, rocky harbor, somewhat forbidding, but beautiful withal, for the rich coloring of the close-fitting carpet of mosses and grasses which clothes the rocks is exceedingly fine. This is more or less what the stranger expects to see; but soon after the train started he begins to open his eyes as the country changes. Here the road runs along the delightful sea coast where stretches of gleaming sand receive the everlasting pounding of the sea. Again it climbs along the rocky shore, and 'from his comfortable seat the stranger looks down into the clearest,

greenest water he has ever seen. It is the harvest ground of Newfoundland. An exclamation from the other side of the carriage makes him look to the East, where wonderful ranges of mountains hide their rocky summits in the morning mist." "The richly coloured marshes and the many ponds are a splendid foreground for the rugged mountains; and the stranger looks astonished and remarks that he never knew that the island was anything but flat." "Lakes of all sizes are passed in rapid succession, some surrounded by marshes and bogs, others nestled away between heavily timbered mountains."

"On reaching the Bay of Islands the stranger is again surprised, for here is a harbour of immense size, with many prosperous villages along its shores, under the shadow of protecting ranges of lofty hills. The whole scene recalls the fjords of Norway. Then comes the Humber river, probably the most beautiful of the larger rivers. Rocky mountains rise like giant walls from the deep, dark

On the Wanganui River, New Zealand

The Wanganui river is perhaps the loveliest river in New Zealand. It flows within an old rift, deep below the level of the surrounding country, and consequently is very sheltered beneath its tall, rocky cliffs covered with most beautiful forest. It was of old a high-

way for the many Maoris who dwelt upon its banks. In summer they would journey down it to the fishing villages at its mouth, and a traveler of the forties describes them as going down in canoes, very merry, laughing and "singing and playing with their pet parrots."

But often, too, they went down to war, and then the stream reflected long carved canoes, full of natives with tattooed faces. Those days, however, are long since over. Maoris still live on the banks, but they live at peace both with their brown brothers and their white. The river also, except in time of flood, and except also for occasional rapids, is a river of peace and of pictures. Its water, not nearly so beautiful either in color or clarity as that of most New Zealand streams, has learned to borrow beauty from its banks. It reflects them with the utmost fidelity, and so its surface is adorned with endless images of lovely ferns, blossoming bushes, forest-trees, and tree-ferns graceful as palms. To float along this green and silent waterway, between these tapestried cliffs, is to form a picture not easily forgotten.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LAUREATESHIP

Evidently sharing Wordsworth's wish to measure by himself a lonely pleasure, Dr. Samuel M. Crothers writes in the Atlantic Monthly of the delight he has known in making some historical or literary "find" of his very own. This delight is "apparently" doubted for Dr. Crothers, however, when he learns that

some other desultory explorer of forgotten bypaths has also come upon his treasure trove. He says:

"Several years ago I wrote an essay for the Atlantic Monthly on 'The Hundred Worst Books.' For a place in the list I selected a book in my library entitled 'Poems on Several Occasions,' published in 1749 by one Jones, a poet whose name was unknown to me till I perused his verse. The pages were so fresh that I was the only reader in a century and a half. I had the pride of possession in Jones."

Some time after this Dr. Crothers, however, came across an allusion to his esteemed poet in Walpole's letters. Colley Cibber, it appears, wishing to appoint his successor to the post of laureate, wrote to the Prime Minister, "recommending the bearer, Mr. Henry Jones, for the vacant laurel. Lord Chesterfield will tell you more of him."

"I was never more astonished in my life," continues Dr. Crothers, "than when I visualized the situation, and saw my friend Jones 'the bearer' of a demand for the reversion to the laureateship. 'It seemed that Walpole was equally surprised, and when he next met Lord Chesterfield the eager question was, Who is Jones, and why should he be recommended for the position of poet laureate?' Lord Chesterfield answered, 'A better poet would not take the post and a worse ought not to have it.' It appears that Jones was an Irish bricklayer and had made it his custom to work a certain number of hours according to an undeviating rule. He would lay a layer of brick and then compose a line of poetry, and so on till his day's work was over. This accounts for the marvelous evenness of his verse."

"This was but a small discovery but it gave a real pleasure, for should I meet my Lord Chesterfield he and I would at once have a common interest. We both had discovered Jones, and quite independently."

The Good Sea Captain

Conceive him now, in a man-of-war, with his letters of mart, well armed, virtualized, and appointed, and see how he acquits himself. The more power he hath, the more careful he is not to abuse it. Indeed a sea captain is a King in the island of a ship, supreme judge, above appeal in causes civil and criminal. . . . He is careful in observing of the Lord's day. He hath a watch in his heart though no bells in a steeple to proclaim that day by ringing to prayers. . . . His voyages are not only for profit, but some for honour and knowledge; to make discoveries of new countries, imitating the worthy Christopher Columbus. Our sea captain is likewise ambitious to perfect what the other began. He counts it a disgrace, seeing all mankind in one family, sundry countries but several rooms, that we who dwell in the parlour (so he counts Europe) should not know the out-lodgings of the same house. . . . He daily sees and duly considers God's wonders in the deep.—Thomas Fuller.

As to Putting First First

Few will allow the first to be first; but the second and third are universal favorites. We are all insurgents against the despotism of excellence.—Walter Savage Landor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914

Not the Way to Defeat Prohibition

SOME of our contemporaries that are unfriendly to prohibition speak of the decision of the committee on rules of the United States House of Representatives, to bring the Hobson constitutional amendment resolution to a vote before the holiday recess, as a concession. Others are frank enough to admit that the principal object in forcing a vote at this time is to defeat it and "get it out of the way." It is the belief of those opposed to submission that prohibition may be dealt a blow in the present House from which it is not likely to recover in the near future. They appear to be convinced that defeat for the Hobson resolution will discourage the prohibition forces, and that the question of abolishing the traffic at which the amendment is aimed will immediately become negative and innocuous.

Such reasoning, we believe, is fatuous. The prohibition question cannot be disposed of this way. Fourteen states of the Union already favor prohibition. Additions to this number are almost certain to be made next year, the year after, and the year after that, and so on, until Congress shall be obliged to respond to the demand for prohibition. Its indisposition to put the main question to the people now is certain to be charged to the business interests back of the opposition. If those interests could only see clearly they probably would find that the prospects of defeating the amendment in the states today are far better than they are likely to be five or ten years hence.

Prohibition cannot now be defeated by any party, by any party majority, or by any Congress. If it cannot be defeated by the states it cannot be defeated at all; for to the states it must be submitted sooner or later, no matter how many adverse votes it may encounter in the national Legislature. The best thing its opponents can do, as we see the matter, is to submit the amendment. If the resolution calling for its submission shall be defeated in the House next week, intelligent voters throughout the country, whether for or against it, will know that it was brought up at this time simply to be voted down, and a preponderating majority of the voters of the nation are for fair play.

Of all parties, the Democratic party should never be found attempting to prevent the people from deciding a great question for themselves. It is not possible to submit national prohibition to the people directly, but it is possible to submit it to legislative bodies nearer the people than is Congress, and it is to these that the question should go. The Democratic party will, we believe, be wise if it shall place the responsibility in this matter on the states and go about the business over which it has exclusive jurisdiction.

Mental Resourcefulness and Our Colleges

ACCORDING to President John G. Hibben of Princeton, college graduates on the average earn only \$6 per week at the start. He justifies this low earning power by saying, "It is our endeavor to create a high potential of mental possibility rather than actual attainment." In a Harvard address a few years ago, it was remarked by Owen Wister that America possessed only three men of unquestioned preeminence to whom advanced students could turn for academic tuition in their respective lines. While these statements may be challenged with some justice, one may realize the general truth behind them by contrasting the vast sums we spend upon the architecture of our university buildings with the comparatively small amount expended to secure great teachers, and noting the corresponding results.

We are, without doubt, inclined as a nation to consider efficiency only as something to be expressed along economic, industrial or mechanical lines. It is not strange in a period when financial standing bulks large in the minds of a comparatively young nation that the recognition of the learned classes should be less noticeable than in older states. Yet reactive tendencies from strictly utilitarian education are becoming evident. Individual and ideal aims in education are beginning to emerge. Already the salaries of college presidents and college teachers have increased, offering additional incentive for men who are of scholarly attainment. Masters of industry are each year becoming more eager to attain mental and spiritual satisfactions. How otherwise can we explain such establishments as the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, the late Mr. Morgan's alliance with art, or the vast contemporary contributions to educational, social and religious enterprises, both at home and in foreign lands?

There are, moreover, signs showing that the youth in our colleges are catching the "gleam" of ethical, social and artistic ideals. A student recently was overheard saying, "If I was to go through college again, I would take nothing practical." There is in America a new quest for that kind of training which, as Novalis stated it, can teach a man to bake no bread, but can give him God, freedom and immortality.

These are the ideals of the new period which Dr. Hibben and a hundred other clear-eyed educators in America are now raising their voices to support—the ideals of mental resourcefulness and mental, creative productivity in an age in which scholarship and learning will possess a value for themselves; when our collegians shall appreciate that it is not merely the book one studies, but the way he studies it that counts; and that if he can capture in his four years in the university a thoughtful habit, a scholarly capacity, the world will be enriched by a man, proficient and self-reliant along any line in which he may be called upon to engage his disciplined powers.

That such training is possible in a land where vocational and practical education is both necessary and omnipresent, we confidently believe. Even the engineer and the prospective business man must have his share to enable him to rise above his "specialty" to some real leadership in the realm of thought. Not that the college graduate may be able to deliver an oration in Hebrew in the morning and in Latin in the afternoon, not that we must duplicate Oxford and Cambridge and teach chiefly the classics and mathematics to our undergraduates (yet the result of such English training in making resourceful colonizers is significant), but that we should demand that a young man who has spent eight or ten years in our schools

should have the ability to think and to think independently, to discover the world of books and get a glimpse at least of those "durable satisfactions" not measurable in dollars.

These graduates of mental caliber may get only \$6 a week on the start, but sooner or later they will take their high places in the leadership of our modern life in the sense intended by the old Dr. Simeon, who upon seeing a college man approach, exclaimed, "There comes 300 men."

Privilege of Franchise and Its Use

Boston, a city inseparably associated in history with the theory of democracy in government, had a local election on Tuesday last, when the candidates were prospective city councilors and school committeemen. The issues involved were prudent, efficient, honest expenditure of taxpayers' funds, and expert, non-partisan, non-sectarian administration of the publicly supported schools. Analysis of the vote cast is encouraging in the main, if it be considered from the qualitative standpoint. That is to say, four of the five men best qualified that had been nominated were elected. But why not the fifth? Those seemingly most competent to say, credit his defeat to the small vote cast by the electors for each and all of the candidates, which at once calls attention to the fact that more than 60,000 persons that might have voted did not cast ballots. Quite different was the attitude of the people of the town of Boston when Samuel Adams was its civic prophet!

The privilege of voting implies duties in voting. The keener the civic sense of duty, the higher and more constant the rating of the privilege of the franchise. When privilege and duty blend and action follows, then history is made and there is increase of local prosperity and fame. When individual citizens care enough about the community in which they live to share in its political activities they can be counted on to be equally vigilant for its commercial and industrial growth. There is no logic in planning for a larger physical development if the political power is not to keep pace with it, and if the new wealth that comes through increased business is to be absorbed by heavier taxes and urban extravagance due to failure of citizens to vote for wise public servants.

So with education. The American theory of it makes it a democratic and not an autocratic affair. The people can make it what they wish it to be in each community. Obedient to this theory a remarkable national record has been made, creditable to popular interest and generosity, if not always to popular vigilance. Voters fully awake to the problems of the contemporary public school, its weaknesses within and its foes without, will not fail to vote on election day. It is this indifference or ignorance, shown in the recent election, that makes the Boston absentee record most significant and admonitory.

Some day the inhabitant of a civilized and popularly-controlled state who fails rightly to value his civic privileges and to balance them with performance of civic duties, may find them withdrawn temporarily, if not permanently. Standardization of civic affairs is coming in this as in other spheres. Power unused will, it seems reasonable to expect, then be denied. A right spurned will not be conceded always. Sovereignty that is not exercised will be called on to awake and act, or to encounter challenge.

Plan to Cede Lower Alaska to Canada

THERE is now before Congress a joint resolution that proposes cession by the United States to Canada, on any satisfactory terms, of what is known as the "Panhandle" district of Alaska, namely the long, narrow coast strip extending from Graham island on the south to Mt. St. Elias on the north, a region that, geographically considered, has interests identical with those of Canada and that from the standpoint of the United States is least valuable, whether judged physically or politically.

This project is not likely to take a form at this juncture of history that will cause much if any discussion in or out of Congress. It harmonizes chronologically with a season of good-will between the republic and the Dominion due to joint celebration of the centenary of the Rush-Bagot treaty that followed the war of 1812; and it may have had its origin in a desire to make the centenary celebration memorable by an act of amity. But neither the United States nor Canada is in a position just now to enter upon such a period of debate and possible negotiation as the plan calls for. Delay is prudent and advocates of the transfer must, we think, await a more auspicious day. The resolution before Congress has a moral significance that is not altered by any actual political conditions. It defines formally a minority's idealism, and as such is of value. Time alone can determine when the generous impulse can be converted into a deed neighborly in kind and that will challenge the cynic who scouts the possibility of disinterested acts by nations.

Lessons from Collection of Income Tax

THE first report of the collector of the income tax which Congress in 1913 imposed on citizens of the United States, whether resident at home or abroad, is one that registers an attitude toward the tax-gatherer more friendly than non-official reports had intimated would be the case. In other words, taking all the facts into consideration, there has been less tax-dodging than was prophesied. Though imposed in times of peace, and to supplement indirect taxation of imports, nevertheless there has been a feeling of willingness to pay the direct tax that augurs well for the future, after the country becomes adjusted to the thought of it as a permanent part of the national system. Like the record of repayment to the United States of moneys loaned to its citizens stranded in Europe during August and September, the income tax returns spell honesty and a sense of obligation on the part of the average man or woman.

The returns also are interesting because they give some clew to the number of citizens of wealth that reside in other lands and that spend a large part of their personal or family revenue where they reside. To a student of international monetary and trade currents and the influence on the same of the transfer from continent to continent of revenues chiefly spent where not earned, this data will be very useful.

Yet another aspect of the evidence provokes reflection. That is the number of women that admit having fortunes that are taxable. Woman, as the spender of income reaching her at second hand by way of the husband or the father, has long been an object of study by sages, by statesmen and by economists. Woman, as the inciter of altruism and the provoker of generous giving by men, is

an historic figure. But woman, with an independent fortune or salaried income, with the rights and duties of citizenship, and with the power of the purse and the vote combined, as in the case of so many American women, is a new phenomenon for the maker of budgets and shaper of national revenue policies to make his calculations about. As such taxable fortunes and incomes among women grow in number and size their demand for the right to choose who shall apportion and collect the taxes is bound to increase. That such incomes are growing in volume and in number may easily be proved, not only from the tax collector's statistics now and those of earlier impositions of the direct tax, but also from the lists of donors to worthy causes compiled annually. Every year shows a larger number of women donors sharing their wealth in service of state, church, school and society at large.

Education in Buying and in Homemaking

TO THE credit of the Detroit manufacturer of automobiles who a year ago gave the world something to talk about by a minimum wage and profit-sharing project of large proportions, it must be said that he did not stop there. In return for that which he conceded, he insisted that he should have the right to educate and to train his employees, many of them new arrivals in the United States. They and their wives were to be prevented from ignorant and wasteful spending of the enlarged family income. Standardization of housing and general living conditions was to be insisted on. Thrift and temperance were to be enjoined. In fact the ampler pecuniary income was not to be allowed to work against, but instead was to elevate morality and promote education and civic capacity.

The record does not show that this policy has had a deterrent effect on applicants for opportunity to work for this employer. To be sure it is "welfare" work in a positive form and it imposes standards from above on persons who are subordinate. Such conditions are denounced by some labor leaders and by some schools of thought among the proletariat. The average American workman is more practical in his point of view; and if he can get \$5 or more a day, and also share in profits of an industry, he is not disposed to turn away from his door an official of the company who is chosen to advise employees about standards of living and methods of spending and investing both leisure time and wage income. One hundred such investigators and advisers are now serving the 20,000 workmen of this automobile company.

To employers that consider that their moral duties to their employees have been fulfilled when the workers have been paid their wages, this Detroit manufacturer's policy no doubt seems quixotic. To workmen that look upon capitalists as enemies and that expect to defeat them later in something like a class war that shall bring in its train power for wage-earners now denied them, any such policy of cooperative industry and regulation of details of living by a standard of social welfare such as the Detroit plan calls for seems to stand for a conservatism that has been outgrown. Between these extremists is a larger group of persons that are opportunists, moderates and evolutionists rather than revolutionists. They welcome a minimum wage and a division of profits, and they also believe in training workers to earn what they are paid, and to have theories of home-owning, home-keeping, thrifty domestic economy and refining recreation that make them fit workmen, citizens and parents. So far from being quixotic, a policy like the Detroit plan seems to be a sound one, pecuniarily considered, not to put it on any higher plane. The "labor as a commodity" ideal is passing. Payment of a wage is not the limit of an employer's responsibility. He must care how it is spent, and at least place before spenders standards which, as they are accepted and followed, will conserve personal and community welfare.

Cooperation in the Yellow Pine Trade

FROM New Orleans a few days ago came a despatch announcing that the lumbermen of nine states, in number more than 200, had organized the Southern Pine Association to succeed the dissolved Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association. The latter dated back to 1890, practically controlled the yellow pine lumber trade, and of late years had become identical in public thought with the lumber trust. When federal investigation into trusts of all kinds was the order of the day in the United States, the "yellow piners" association received its share of judicial attention and of newspaper publicity. It was, however, one of the few industrial combinations that came unscathed through the ordeal. That is, the judiciary department found no fault with the organization or with its methods.

Not so, however, with one of the sovereign states. The association was engaged in business in Missouri, and the courts of Missouri, therefore, asserted jurisdiction over its manner of doing business, with the result that it was declared irregular. Members of the association in Missouri were directed to sever all relations with it forthwith. Since then the yellow pine lumbermen of nine states have been consulting able lawyers and paying large fees with the hope of being assured of some way in which they might reconcile their united interests with the Missouri interpretation of the law. It is apparently their belief that they have hit upon a satisfactory plan, else presumably they would not organize a new trade combination immediately upon the dissolution of the old.

It is understood that the new organization will throw itself under the protection of the Missouri law. It will have its main office in that state, where a duly chartered business corporation "will discharge the legitimate functions of the former association." It will maintain grading and inspection bureaus, keep in touch with transportation rates, gather statistical information, conduct research work and a trade extension department, and practically become a central office and clearing house for individual concerns in the association. There will be cooperation to the extent that the main office, the headquarters, the general bureau of information, the center of intellectual activity of the association, will be supported by contributions assessed against its members.

A New Orleans contemporary, the Times-Picayune, regards this method of proceeding as "a novel development of the cooperative idea," and we cannot withhold agreement on this point. Perhaps the most novel phase of the novel development is the attempt the association seems to be making to adhere strictly to the lines of the decision under which its predecessor was declared illegal, thus becoming, as it were, a creature and trusting protégé of the Missouri court. But all opinion regarding its probable success in this particular should, we think, be carefully reserved until the Missouri court has an opportunity to look over the ground.